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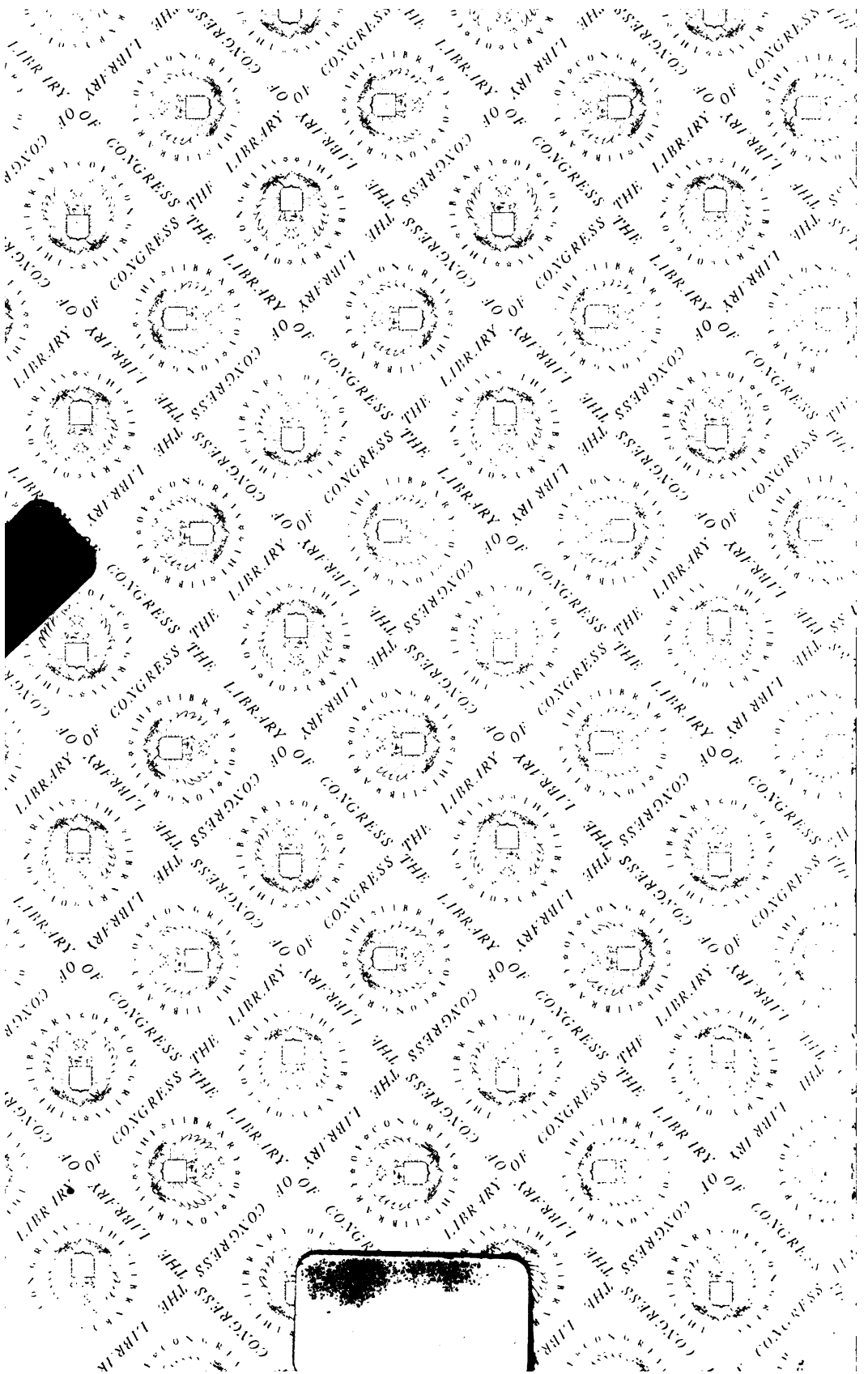
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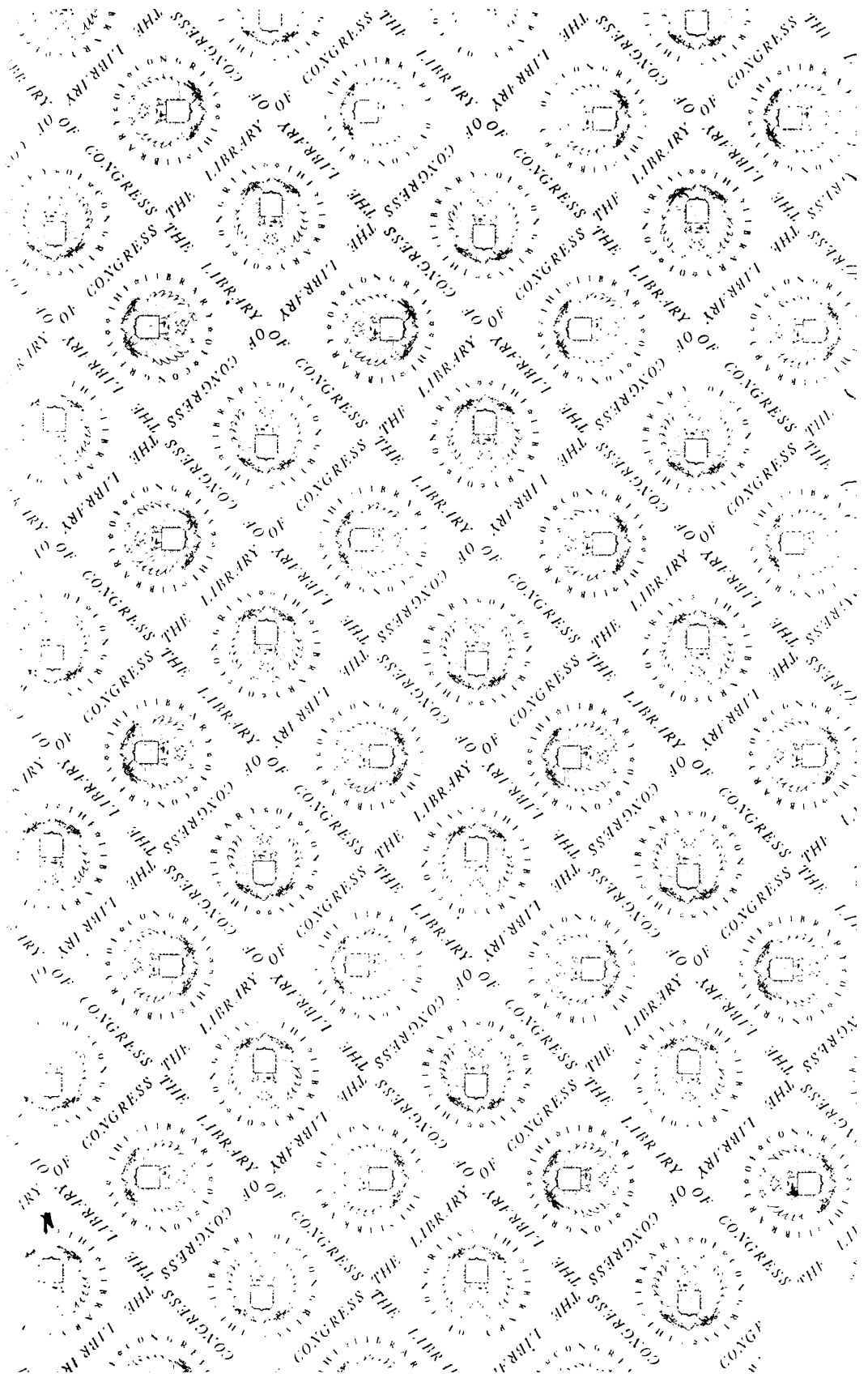
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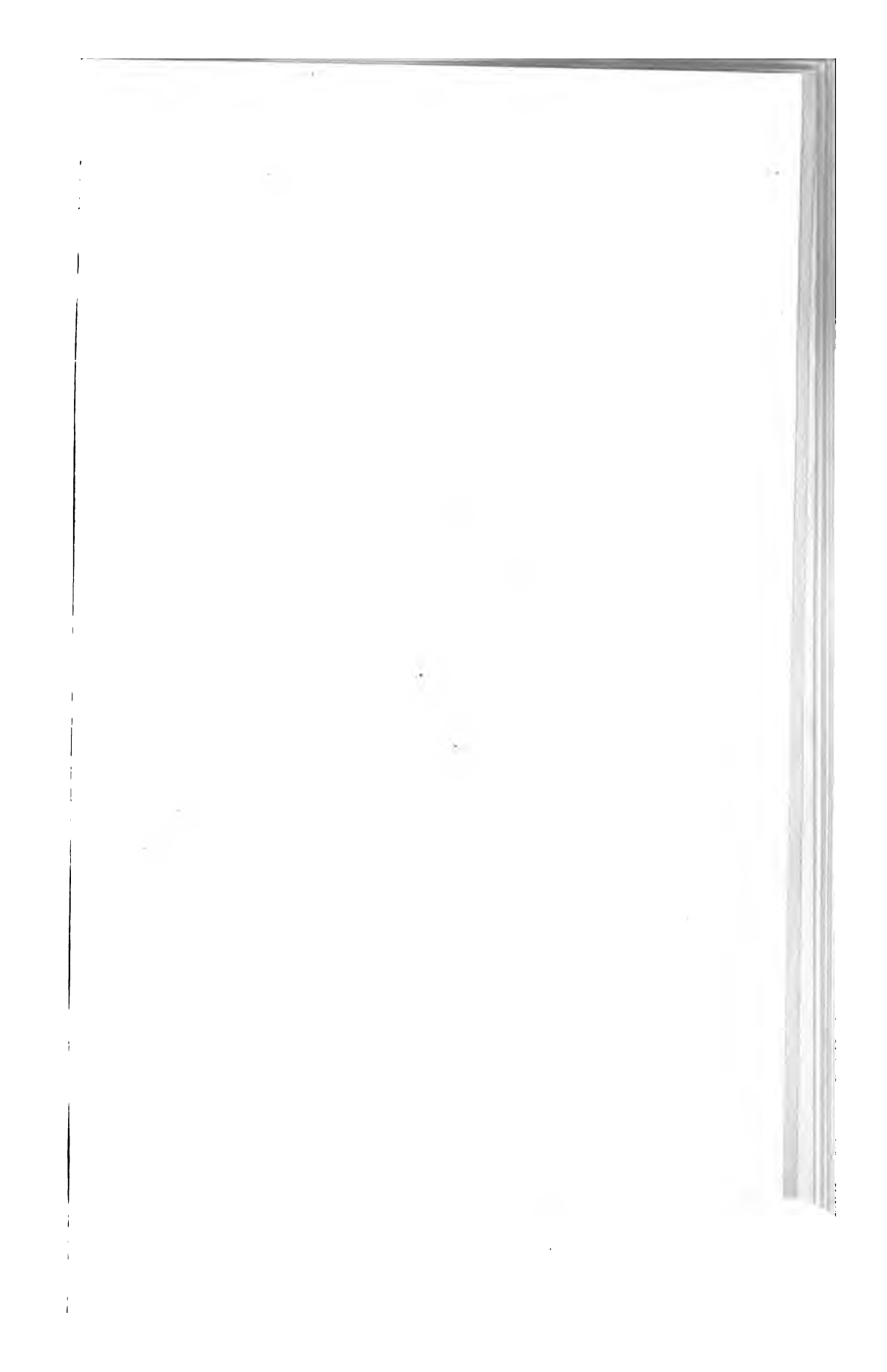
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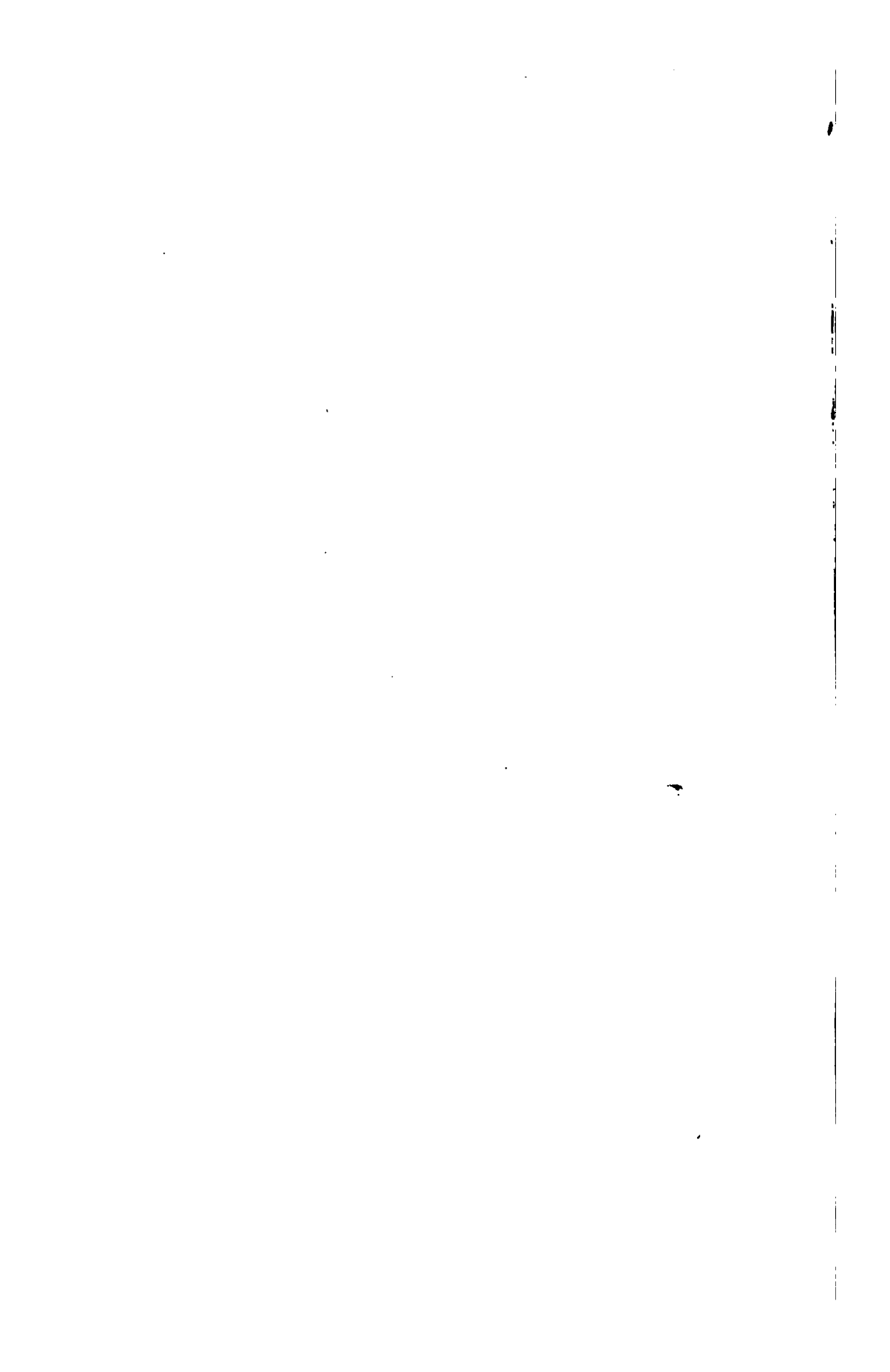
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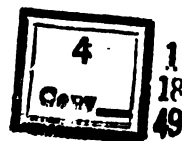






*U.S. Congress, House, Committee
on Appropriations.*
HEARINGS

BEFORE



SUBCOMMITTEE OF HOUSE COMMITTEE
ON APPROPRIATIONS,

CONSISTING OF

MESSRS. CANNON, BARNEY, VAN VOORHIS,
LIVINGSTON, AND PIERCE,

IN CHARGE OF

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1901 AND PRIOR YEARS

ON

GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1901.

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GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

Hearings conducted by the subcommittee, Messrs. J. G. Cannon (chairman), S. S. Barney, H. C. Van Voorhis, L. F. Livingston, and R. A. Pierce, of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, in charge of deficiencies for the fiscal year 1901 and prior years, on the days following, namely:

FRIDAY, February 8, 1901.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. A. FITZSIMMONS.

The CHAIRMAN. Your first item is on page 2. For contingent expenses you estimate a deficiency of \$500?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. Yes; contingent expenses of the Department proper.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$3,500. For 1900 you had \$3,000 and a deficiency of \$1,000, making it \$4,000, and now you want that increased by \$1,000. Not of much importance standing alone, but I am curious to ask the cause of that increase?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. I have a statement, if I can file it, of the items which are estimated in this increase. The additional expenses have been heavier this year than any year since I have been in the Bureau of Accounts, and here is a statement showing the expenditure for six months ending December 31, with the items necessary for the balance of the year.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Can not you say to the committee in a word how the increase comes?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. I can not say anything outside of the statement, because I am not familiar with the expenditures themselves or the making up of them.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, 1901.

Expenditures for the six months ended December 31, 1900.

Ice.....	\$183.50
Rent of stable.....	300.00
Horse feed.....	190.84
Shoeing horses.....	80.00
Repairing carriages.....	10.00
Harness repairs.....	18.50
Gas at stable.....	13.20
Washing towels.....	90.00
Care of clocks.....	60.00
Car tickets.....	70.00
Newspapers (domestic).....	115.28

Newspapers (foreign)	\$40.88
Expressage	100.01
Rubber stamps, pads, etc	40.72
Telephone service	149.76
Scissors, brushes, matches, sponges, soap, gum arabic, camphor, etc ..	660.25
Electric fans	37.00
Tumblers	50.00
Total	2,156.94
Appropriation	3,500.00
Expenditures	2,156.94
Balance	1,343.06
<i>Expenses necessarily to be incurred up to June 30, 1901.</i>	
Ice	\$150.00
Rent of stable	300.00
Horse feed	200.00
Shoeing horses	100.00
Repairing carriages	100.00
Repairing harness	50.00
Gas at Department stable	15.00
Washing towels	90.00
Care of clocks	60.00
Car tickets	100.00
Newspapers (domestic)	50.00
Newspapers (foreign)	50.00
Expressage	100.00
Rubber stamps, pads, etc	75.00
Telephone service	200.00
Insect paste	25.00
Towels	50.00
Electric fans	50.00
Buckets	30.00
Ice pitchers	60.00
	1,855.00
Already expended	2,156.94
Total	4,011.94
Appropriation	3,500.00
Deficit	511.94

The CHAIRMAN. In looking over this itemized statement I would like to know what the practice is in the Department. I see car tickets, \$70; is that to cover all the employees?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. That covers messengers when they are sent out on errands in connection with business of the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. How many messengers have you?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. We have two official messengers and two assistant messengers and a number of laborers who perform messenger duty, I think seven or eight. There are eleven or twelve altogether.

The CHAIRMAN. You give them all the tickets they want?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. No; we are very careful, and when they go out on an errand they are only given two tickets, one for going and one for returning, and if it is not far from the Department they are compelled to walk.

The CHAIRMAN. You expended for the first six months \$2,156, leaving a balance of \$1,343. These cover all the items?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many carriages have you in the State Department?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. One carriage and a mail wagon.

The CHAIRMAN. Two only?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. One for the Secretary and one for the mail?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. Yes, sir. There seems to be a general increase in the Department in the matter of contingent expenses all around, as you will notice from reading that statement over.

The CHAIRMAN. For stationery, furniture, fixtures, etc., you had \$6,000 appropriated for 1901 and you spent \$5,500 for 1900?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where does that increase come from?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. There is a deficiency on last year of \$500, bringing it up to \$6,000. You understand the deficiency asked for 1901 is \$1,000 for the balance of the present year. The stationery bill of the Department of course is increasing with the increased work. The work of the Department has increased rapidly and they undoubtedly use more stationery.

The CHAIRMAN. There was appropriated \$5,500 for 1900, and you ask \$7,000 this year?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. We will have had \$6,000, I believe, with the deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no employment of anybody on this; that is prohibited, as I understand it?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. No, sir; there is none. The passport bureau is using a great deal of stationery, and the business there has increased wonderfully during the last two years. Last year the income was over \$30,000 from that room, and of course there was a corresponding increase in the stationery used and other supplies in that room.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. The income was how much, you say?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. Over \$30,000.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a little thing, hardly worth while talking about, but it was \$5,500 last year and \$7,000 this year for stationery, furniture, and repairs, and it seems to me like an extraordinary increase.

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. I will mention among the items estimated for there are a number of file cases that are needed for the Department for the records, which will amount to quite a sum, which we can not furnish now for the want of funds, and we are asking for this amount in order to supply those and other things mentioned here, and that would amount to three or four hundred dollars in file cases alone.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

The CHAIRMAN. You had for contingent expenses, foreign intercourse, for the year 1900, \$128,000, and you had for 1901 \$150,000, and now you ask for \$75,000 in addition, making \$225,000, in round numbers, an increase of \$100,000 over last year.

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. I might state, in way of explanation, in 1900 you appropriated at that time a deficiency, certified by the Auditor in 1899, of \$25,000, making the amount then \$150,000 in that year, and there is a deficiency for 1900 not yet in. The extraordinary condition in China the past year has caused this increase, and the appropriation is almost exhausted now, and the principal item is for telegraphing. The cable bills are paid from the foreign-intercourse item. Now that, for the first six months of this year, has averaged over \$5,000 per month. The principal part of that arises from the condition in China. We have to refurnish the Pekin legation with all the furniture, etc., which is

totally destroyed—and it is quite an item of expense—so that we will require all of this amount.

The CHAIRMAN. For foreign intercourse, altogether, what did you expend the first six months?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. We could not arrive at that, for the reason the accounts are not settled.

The CHAIRMAN. The legation at Peking, the necessity of refurnishing that, and telegraph bills growing out of the Chinese situation, etc., explains this increase, and you are satisfied that will be required?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. Yes, sir; we are satisfied that it will be required. Negotiations are coming to such a head that there will be a good deal of telegraphing.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, CONSULAR SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. Your next item is for contingent expenses of consular service, such as stationery blanks, records, other books, etc., and you ask a deficiency of \$30,000?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. Apparently, on the face of it. You see the appropriation has been \$200,000 for the past three years. There was a deficiency of \$25,000 in 1899, and for 1900 we can not tell yet. The increased expenses of consuls have been enormous. Extraordinary expenses could not be foreseen, and the telegraph bills are very heavy, especially at Shanghai and Chefoo.

The CHAIRMAN. You are authorized to make these expenditures without regard to the appropriation, and if they are not appropriated for the expense can be incurred which is audited. Take the next item.

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. I might say in connection with the consular appropriations that the consulate at Tientsin was also destroyed, and the extra refurnishing, etc., is quite an item.

The CHAIRMAN. To pay amounts found due by accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation for "publication of diplomatic, consular, and commercial reports" for the fiscal year 1900, \$9,864.01?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. That comes in mostly for printing. Out of that appropriation there is only a certain amount allowed to pay for assistants; the employment of clerks, etc., is confined to the amount Congress states; the rest goes for printing, which is a very large item, and for incidental expenses connected with those. The large item, however, is practically for printing.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would give me a detailed statement of the expenditure for the year 1900 of that appropriation, my object being to show how much salary list it carries, and the whole thing; give it for 1900.

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. This item, I believe, is certified by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that, but I want to see about it. You are authorized to expend for clerical assistance?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Specially?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. Yes, sir; we are allowed to expend so much.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to know how it is expended.

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. The large item in connection with this, however, is printing.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, February 9, 1901.

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation "Publication of Diplomatic, Consular, and Commercial Reports" for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Clerk hire	\$5,520.00
Subscriptions (papers and books)	51.37
Expenses incurred in obtaining statistical information in South America	340.00
Addressograph, cabinet, case, and type	74.50
Engraving	98.00
Stationery (envelopes and paper)	1,271.86
Freight	10.19
Postage	140.00
Printing and binding (Government Printing Office)	29,756.07
	<hr/>
Amount appropriated	37,261.99
	<hr/>
Actual deficiency	30,000.00
	<hr/>
	7,261.99

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

STATEMENT OF MR. JAMES K. TAYLOR, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT

REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION.

The CHAIRMAN. For repairs and preservation of public buildings you ask a deficiency appropriation of \$50,000. What did you expend for the first six months?

Mr. TAYLOR. I can not tell you what we expended for the first six months, but I have a statement here made up to February 8. We had \$350,000, and we have a balance of \$56,600.71 this morning.

The CHAIRMAN. You did the most of your work the first half of the year?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; we are doing it right along. We have got that same ratio of expense to keep up.

The CHAIRMAN. No; if you expended \$300,000 the first seven months, that only leaves you \$50,000, and with the \$50,000 deficiency you ask that is only \$100,000 for the last five months.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; we can not keep that ratio, but we will have to keep it up as near as we can. We will have the same amount of work, but we will have to turn down some of the work that is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose if the appropriation is made you will expend it, and if it is not you will not.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is the size of it. We will not expend it if it is not made, but we need it very badly. We have a great many buildings which need attention. They are getting older every year, as I have told you years before, and this is one year more added to them, and they need an enormous amount of repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. You know outside of this there is a lot of extraordinary repairs, for instance at Boston, Philadelphia, and pretty much all over the country, that have been specifically provided for.

Mr. TAYLOR. We have asked quite a number this year which we did not get and which we can not touch out of his appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Not where it is appropriated for specifically.

Mr. TAYLOR. We could not anyway, because they are too large.

The CHAIRMAN. There are four or five especially in the new bill?

Mr. TAYLOR. That I have not seen yet.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this include elevators?

Mr. TAYLOR. The next item does, for heating and hoisting apparatus, etc.

HEATING, HOISTING, AND VENTILATING APPARATUS.

The CHAIRMAN. You want \$25,000 there?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; that includes elevators.

Mr. TAYLOR. It includes elevators.

The CHAIRMAN. Principally for elevators?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; principally for heating.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is expended there?

Mr. TAYLOR. \$132,255.56 to February 8.

The CHAIRMAN. That is like the other—

Mr. TAYLOR. Except it is more dangerous.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, your season is about over.

Mr. TAYLOR. But our hoisting apparatus is not over. They come to us every now and then, and our heating apparatus needs continual repairs.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. These officials do not like to walk up stairs?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, they do not; you know how that is, Mr. Livingston.

VAULTS, SAFES, AND LOCKS.

The CHAIRMAN. Vaults, safes, and locks—you received \$30,000, your full estimate?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you expended there?

Mr. TAYLOR. Nearly \$27,000; and we have a balance of \$3,477.46.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a matter that is not like the other. It is not so serious as the other item?

Mr. TAYLOR. Not so serious; but still, if you remember, not so very many days ago at Peoria, Ill., burglars tackled one of the vaults, and it will cost us \$30,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What became of your watchmen at Peoria, Ill.

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not know anything about the watchmen; they do not come under us. We have got to put an expenditure on that vault out there of some \$800 or \$1,000 or \$1,500 to put on a burglar-proof door. It was not a burglar-proof door before; it was a fireproof door.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not put in a burglar-proof door.

Mr. TAYLOR. They offered to make us a burglar-proof vault, but we did not approve of that, and we are simply putting in a burglar-proof door. There are some other matters here which do not come in this bill where we ask for a deficiency appropriation; for instance, there is \$5,000 for additional plumbing for the Treasury. That we changed at your request to make it come in the deficiency bill.

PLUMBING, TREASURY BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. You had an appropriation of \$40,000, which you thought would do.

Mr. TAYLOR. But we find it would not by \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. It will take \$5,000 more to put the Treasury in good shape, and then you will have it in good shape?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And it will not need doing over again the next year?

Mr. TAYLOR. It will not need doing over for fifteen years. Now, we ask for a deficiency for these buildings, and they were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, just why I do not know—Columbus, Ga.; Dubuque, Iowa; Jackson, Miss.—

The CHAIRMAN. To do what?

Mr. TAYLOR. To finish repairs there; to take up old work on the old buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. That will go over until the next fiscal year.

Mr. TAYLOR. These buildings are just about finishing, and it is absolutely necessary to get into them.

The CHAIRMAN. That breaks the limit; those are new buildings.

Mr. TAYLOR. No; Columbus, Ga., is an addition.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely.

Mr. TAYLOR. Dubuque is an addition, and Jackson and Minneapolis is an addition.

The CHAIRMAN. But has not been authorized?

Mr. TAYLOR. There has been a certain authorization made, and there is a certain amount of work necessary on the buildings to take up on account of the additions. There is another item, Bristol, Tenn., but I think that will be taken care of by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds; and there is Buffalo and Ellis Island, and Norfolk, Va.

The CHAIRMAN. All of these break the limit?

Mr. TAYLOR. That breaks the limit; but they are deficiencies, and we can not occupy those buildings in good shape until we get that.

The CHAIRMAN. They belong to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. I suppose they are taken care of in this omnibus bill.

Mr. TAYLOR. I have not seen that bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The only trouble is, if we go into a new building we get into trouble, and they have a bill there calling for a large amount of money, and while I have not examined it I suppose it includes these things, and we could not pick them out.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is all right, but I am bringing it to your attention that it ought to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. The trouble is the country grows so fast and the business and services increase so much that it is difficult for Congress to keep up under our rules.

ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRANT STATION.

Assistant Secretary TAYLOR. In regard to Ellis Island, we have a hospital which is all ready except the electric lighting, and there is no money to light that, and we have moved over there and have got hundreds of patients, but we can not heat and light that, and that does not increase the appropriation any. All of that comes out of the immigration fund.

The CHAIRMAN. You can do that anyhow.

Assistant Secretary TAYLOR. I do not know whether we can or not. The Comptroller does not say so. We have always had to come to you and get authority to use that money.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not in the beginning.

Assistant Secretary TAYLOR. Yes; when we began to build that building we came to you, and you appropriated all we have used, and now we have got to the point where we will have to have more money, and it does not add anything to your expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. I think, on examination, you will find you can and will do it.

Mr. TAYLOR. We will if we can; there is no doubt about that.

The CHAIRMAN. But we finished that two or three times.

Assistant Secretary TAYLOR. It does not stay finished.

The CHAIRMAN. That is it; it is the growth. You can not help it, and I can not help it.

Mr. TAYLOR. You advise the Treasury Department to go ahead and use the money?

The CHAIRMAN. You will do that surely, and I think I would in your place.

Assistant Secretary TAYLOR. If we can get our vouchers through we will use it.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not ask you about the other buildings because they are on all fours with the bill which has been reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and I have no doubt they have treated them there.

Mr. TAYLOR. I have not seen them in any of the copies of the bills I have seen.

CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

Assistant Secretary TAYLOR. I just want to say a word about the appropriation of \$110,000 for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act. There was a deficiency last year. Everybody's wages was cut down and some were dismissed, and all that. I have here figures for the first six months. The expenditures foot up \$68,644 ending December. I want to call attention to this fact that in September the expenditures were \$9,858, in October \$12,115, in November \$13,096, and December \$15,509, showing an increase from September to December from \$9,000 to \$15,000, owing to the great number of Chinamen excluded.

We have got the machinery in operation better and we are apprehending them. It costs \$125 for every Chinaman from New York whom we deport for the steamship transportation alone, and we are laboring under this embarrassment in this Chinese act. Under the law United States marshals do not come under the Treasury Department and we have no jurisdiction over them, and we get telegrams every day, and you might say every hour of the day, from marshals all over the United States saying that they have got one, two, or three Chinamen, and they ask what shall they do with them, and we have to authorize them to take them to San Francisco or New York for deportation and pay all expenses. They have got them and the law says it is our duty to take them and it is our duty to deport them and pay all the bills, and the result is, having only \$110,000, we have either to call off the dogs of war and quit arresting these fellows or else we have to expend more money.

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment, in order to enforce the Chinese exclusion act for the reasons you mention, having expended \$68,000 in the first six months, it will require \$52,000 in the way of a deficiency?

Assistant Secretary TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I want to ask if this is not true, whether you have investigated to see if there was collusion between the steamship people and the Chinese, they bringing these Chinamen over here knowing full well they will be deported?

Assistant Secretary TAYLOR. I presume that may be so in some cases.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Have you looked into that?

Assistant Secretary TAYLOR. Yes, sir; we have investigated everything we could get, but that does not afford us any relief at all.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Can not Congress afford relief if you bring it to the attention of Congress by making these steamship people take these people back without having to pay their transportation?

Assistant Secretary TAYLOR. I was going to say I do not know whether we can enforce it, but we are trying—of course you can not send a Chinaman back on the steamship he came on unless you know where he came from. The most of these fellows are scattered from Puget Sound to the Atlantic coast, and we catch them and do not know where they came from and you can not find out, and consequently we can not make the steamship companies take them back. Of course at San Francisco we do not have that trouble because we do not allow them to land, and in that case we make the steamship carry them back without expense to us, but a great majority of the Chinamen come in at Vancouver and have their headquarters at Montreal and come over all along the border.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Have you not got competent inspectors watching this matter?

Assistant Secretary TAYLOR. We have agents everywhere on the line, of course.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. How is it that these fellows can land and make Montreal their headquarters without your knowing it?

Assistant Secretary TAYLOR. We do know it, and we are after them constantly, and the reason these expenditures have increased of late is we are exercising unusual vigilance and are putting more men after them, and we are catching more, but you can see the difficulty of patrolling 3,000 miles of land where at every cow path and every ferry there are Chinamen ready to dodge over in the night or any time, and of course you can not catch every one, but we have succeeded in corraling a great many more than we have before, and consequently our expenses are increasing largely. The trouble with your suggestion is, where we know what ship they come in of course we do not pay anything for sending them back. In San Francisco we put them in what is called the "bull pen" there and keep them there until their rights are decided.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If they land in Canada and then come across on dry land over here, we could not ship them back in those vessels; that is, we could not force those vessels to take them back—they must land on our shores to do that; is that the rule?

Assistant Secretary TAYLOR. Oh, yes.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If they land on our shores we can make a vessel take them back, but if they land on Canadian shores we have no control?

Assistant Secretary TAYLOR. No. We have either to make the Canadian Pacific (the principal line) and the steamships agree that when we can identify the Chinamen who came over their line they will take them back free or else refuse to give papers to any China-

men from any port except our own. That is our only remedy, and we are going to try it on.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you that power now?

Assistant Secretary TAYLOR. The Treasury has quite a wide power in regard to these matters.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I think your last suggestion is a practical one.

Assistant Secretary TAYLOR. That is the only remedy there is. We can not do anything now because there will be 500 who will take a special train from Vancouver, and they will drop off all along the line, and finally they get to Montreal, which is their general headquarters more than any one place, and they are met by these Chinese smugglers, and they all have lots of money. They pay them a big price to bring them over, and they bring them in by all the ways they can. We have recently put inspectors in Montreal to keep watch on every train, and whenever a Chinaman goes on a train the inspector goes on the same train and follows him to the border. These railroads do not bring them into the United States; they deposit them at the last station before they get to the border, so we can not say to the railroads, "You brought those fellows into the United States and you must take them back." They do not do that; they bring them simply to the line, and they get teams, and get over on foot, and get over every way.

The CHAIRMAN. You know the practice and you are using the utmost vigilance that can be used, I judge from what you say, and that vigilance and the increased deportations make this increase necessary?

Assistant Secretary TAYLOR. Yes, sir; that is just exactly it.

Mr. BARNEY. When you nab any of these Chinamen how do you know he has come in contrary to the exclusion act?

Assistant Secretary TAYLOR. We make him show up. For instance, they come in two ways. They come in pretending to be merchants, who have the right under the law to return, and then they come in as citizens, claiming they were born in this country. For instance, 25 are arrested and they all claim they were born here. They are arrested and brought before a court commissioner, and the Chinese ring in New York has witnesses all ready for them, and a man will come in and say, "I am the father of this fellow here; he was born in San Francisco at such a time;" and unless we can impeach, which we do in almost all cases, that boy is admitted. But those fellows are hired to swear they are the fathers of these Chinamen, and it is a regular business. We have got several in the penitentiary for it. They have got a gang in New York of regular professional witnesses, and there are regular smugglers who undertake to bring them in for so much money.

Mr. BARNEY. As a rule, you can take up any Chinaman and he has to prove his right to be here?

Assistant Secretary TAYLOR. Yes, sir; any time.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Wherever you find him?

Assistant Secretary TAYLOR. We have the right to take him up. Now, for instance, a United States marshal, if he wanted a trip, would go to work and gobble up a Chinaman so as to go to San Francisco, for instance. There is the case of a marshal at Jacksonville who went to work and picked up seven that had been in this country ten or twelve years, men of property, and the mayor and aldermen petitioned not to have them disturbed, but they did not have their papers all right, and four of them we had to deport. That gave him a chance

to go from Jacksonville to San Francisco and have a good time, and the Government had to pay for it, and they do say, and I believe it is true, in Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, and California whenever a United States marshal wants a little trip to San Francisco he goes out and gobbles up a Chinaman. We have to pay for it.

I have complained to the Department of Justice, and there ought to be a law passed that nobody except the Chinese inspectors shall have any jurisdiction in this matter. We have got a sheriff at Malone who makes a regular business of gobbling up Chinamen and putting them in jail on account of the board bill. He will have 30 and 40 in there at a time and gets \$4 a week board, where it would not cost him 50 cents, and I wrote to the governor of the State of New York, asking him to instruct their sheriff there to let the Chinamen alone, or if they found any and arrested any to turn them over to the Chinese inspector instead of turning them over to this fellow, so we could handle them ourselves.

You talk about the heathen Chinese; Bret Harte did not begin to know all the tricks. For one thing, you can not tell them apart. Of course, we require photographs on all the papers, but you may take a dozen and there is no man who is not familiar with the Chinese who can tell them apart. Another thing, one fellow who comes in will sell his certificate, and another fellow will send his back to Montreal so somebody else can come in; but this new law, I am glad to say, drawn by the Attorney-General at our request, does not allow them to have a certificate. If we catch a Chinaman here who does not come in the proper channels, we can deport him without a trial.

ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS AND JANITORS.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. H. HILLS, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. For pay of assistant custodians and janitors you had this year a million dollars?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; an increase of \$15,000 over last year's appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. And you ask \$35,000?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend the first six months?

Mr. HILLS. As a matter of fact, we have to authorize these expenditures in advance, and this estimated deficiency of \$35,000 anticipates services up to the 30th of June. We have expended, you might say, a little more than seven-twelfths of the appropriation up to the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. That is about what you ought to have expended.

Mr. HILLS. That is on the basis of \$1,035,000. In other words, the actual authorized expenditures from that to-day, as shown by the books, amounts to \$1,034,000 in round numbers.

The CHAIRMAN. The last months of the year your expenditures are less than during the winter season?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir. These people are all appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury at an annual salary. At the beginning of the fiscal year, when we opened our accounts for these different buildings, we charged the salaries up to the appropriation for the whole year's service. The expenditures, to be sure, are heavier in the winter time than in the summer and spring, but it is all needed. We have a good many firemen who only serve seven months, and we charge these items

to the appropriation beginning the 1st of July as soon as we open our new books.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there an unnecessary expenditure in connection with this appropriation?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir. The appropriation should be much larger, there is no question about that. We have agents who are visiting these buildings continually with specific instructions to ascertain whether or not the apportionment is in excess of the requirement of the service, and the reply invariably is that it is not sufficient. We have 79 buildings we have not either watchmen nor firemen in to-day. You see, there are 300 public buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you run them, with laborers?

Mr. HILLS. Well, we lock the buildings up at night; the fires are banked, and the buildings are locked up when the post-office closes—say, for instance, at 10 o'clock; and then, again, to show you what we do as a matter of economy, you put elevators in a large number of small buildings and we are compelled to restrict the use of those elevators to the terms of the United States courts, and consequently we save the salaries of the engineer and elevator conductor.

Mr. BARNEY. In these large post-office buildings, how late do you run the elevators in the evening?

Mr. HILLS. That depends altogether on the service. For instance, in some places we have dormitories, where the railway mail clerks sleep, and in those cases we try to accommodate that service, but as a rule we do not run them later than 5 o'clock.

Mr. BARNEY. You do not accommodate the people who go into their offices in the evenings?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; we are not supposed to do that.

Mr. BARNEY. Do they not ask that in some instances?

Mr. HILLS. Yes; they ask it, but we refuse to do it.

Assistant Secretary TAYLOR. I have just got a letter from Milwaukee, where they want the elevator run late at night and Sundays.

Mr. BARNEY. That is the reason I am asking the question.

Mr. HILLS. At Milwaukee they have two passenger elevators and two conductors, and we work those men from 8 o'clock in the morning until about 5 in the afternoon, and the elevators are not operated there on Sundays at all, any more than they are in the Department here.

Mr. BARNEY. During the term of court do you not operate the elevators a little overtime?

Mr. HILLS. We do, of course, try to accommodate them, but at no increased expense. In other words, these two men are supposed to run these elevators to accommodate the service.

The CHAIRMAN. Elevators are in no buildings of less than three stories?

Mr. HILLS. There are none in less than three stories, but there are many like, for instance, Paducah, where they have an elevator, and they only have a term of court one week each fall and spring.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you run that the year around?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you familiar with the way the State buildings, for instance, are run?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; but I have often had people say that we have not one-half the force they would have in a city hall or a State building when our building was larger. We do not begin to have as many people in our building as in a city hall or a State capitol where they are even of the same size.

Mr. BARNEY. You think, in other words, the elevator service in United States public buildings is deficient?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; I do not think it is deficient; I would not say that. Congress in its judgment thought it wise to put these elevators in these small buildings. I think it was unwise.

Mr. BARNEY. I meant the hours per day you run?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; I think the hours there at the public buildings should be governed by the hours we have here in the Executive Departments. The public business of the people in the upper portion of such buildings is supposed to cease at 4 or 5 o'clock.

Assistant Secretary TAYLOR. We had an application from Milwaukee, where they wanted the elevators run late of nights and Sundays, because they say some of the officers might want to go in there Sunday to do work. They are not obliged to. It is expected that we shall have force enough to do the work in the working hours of the week, and, as Mr. Hills says, we apply the same rule as in the Departments here. If you come into the Treasury after 5 o'clock and you want to go upstairs you have to walk up.

If I go to my office on Sunday I have to walk up, and there is no more reason why they should not do it in these public buildings. The public service does not require that they work any more than their regular business hours, and if you take and increase the elevator service the way they want it you would have to double the number of employees, because one man is not going to run from 8 o'clock in the morning until late in the evening and on Sundays. That involves the eight-hour law there, and he is entitled to that, as he is a Government employee. I want to say one thing for Mr. Hills: That there is not a day in the year, I will bear him witness, but what we get letters from custodians of buildings wanting more help or wanting increased pay for their laborers.

There are not many days but what we have the pleasure of meeting members of Congress coming there in the interest of custodians of these public buildings and saying they want another laborer here, another janitor there, or an engineer, or that they ought to have more pay, and all that sort of thing, and I know that I can bear witness to Mr. Hills that he has a tougher hide than I have, and I am pretty tough; but they make a case so plausible that I telephone him to come up, and say I feel as though the request ought to be granted, and ask him about it, and he will say, "We can not afford to do that; the appropriation will not warrant it." And I can assure you there is no useless expenditure of money in that connection. I am positive on that point, and know he has held it down to the lowest limit.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Have you means of knowing whether in State buildings, for instance, they maintain elevators, or are they confined to Government buildings principally?

Mr. HILLS. I presume a modern State building or city building has elevators, as they put them in in all large business offices. It has got beyond the point of being a luxury; it is a necessity.

Mr. BARNEY. Do not your State buildings have them?

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. We have a court-house costing \$250,000, and we have no elevator. How tall are these buildings usually?

Mr. HILLS. From three stories to four, five, and six.

FUEL, LIGHTS, AND WATER.

Mr. BARNEY. The next item is fuel, lights, and water.

Mr. HILLS. This is the first time we have had a deficiency appropriation, I believe.

Mr. BARNEY. Since 1893-94.

Mr. HILLS. Eight years ago; yes.

Mr. PIERCE. The deficiency was \$100,000 in 1893?

Mr. BARNEY. The appropriation for 1900 was \$840,000, and for 1901, \$850,000. What is the reason of this large deficiency estimate of \$64,000?

Mr. HILLS. That can be attributed practically to the increased cost of bituminous coal. We have authorized the purchase this year of 48,875 tons of bituminous coal, and that coal, on the average throughout the country, has appreciated 95 cents a ton, which represents \$40,000. As a matter of fact, this \$850,000 does not represent the matter just as it exists. Up to the 1st of July we carried, paid from this appropriation for the maintenance of marine hospitals throughout the country, an expense which amounted to about \$50,000; but it was deemed wise by Congress, and I think it was an excellent thing, to throw that expense on the marine-hospital fund, so that if we had gotten last year the amount of money to which we would have been entitled for the marine hospitals it would have amounted to \$900,000. We carried the marine hospitals for years, up to the 1st of last July, and now the expenses of the marine hospitals are paid from that fund.

Mr. BARNEY. For the marine hospitals it will come out of this deficiency?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; but there is such a variation in the appropriation that I mentioned that to explain it. Of this \$64,000 \$40,000 arises from the increased cost of bituminous coal; there is a \$12,000 cut in our estimate, \$12,000 expenses which were heretofore borne on the appropriation for pay of assistant custodians and janitors, which, under the recent decision of the Comptroller, is now thrown on this appropriation. Those three items constitute \$64,000.

Mr. BARNEY. And one of these items heretofore had been carried on the other appropriation for assistant custodians and janitors?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; you are right; \$12,000.

Mr. BARNEY. So you will have that much more to use for this purpose?

Mr. HILLS. That is true; but I want to go into this matter a little further just to show you the condition we are in. The actual increased appropriation for pay of assistant custodians and janitors for the current fiscal year compared with last year is only \$15,000. To show you what we have to do we have a large building at St. Paul to take care of, a large building at Kansas City, a very large building at Buffalo, at Bristol, Tenn., Newport, Ky., a fairly large building at Norfolk, Va., etc. We increased only \$15,000 the appropriation for pay of assistant custodians and janitors, which amount would not take care of Buffalo alone.

PNEUMATIC-TUBE SERVICE.

Mr. BARNEY. You have an estimate of \$21,700 for the operation of pneumatic tubes in public buildings?

Mr. HILLS. Under the contract with the pneumatic-tube companies the Government is required to furnish power and help to operate these tubes, and at the request of the Postmaster-General the Treasury Department, owing to the fact the machinery is located in public buildings, assumes the expense. Last year we put in an estimate covering the expense, which was not recognized by the Committee on Appropriations, notwithstanding the fact the contract with the pneumatic-tube companies did not expire until June 30, 1901. Congress not having made any appropriation for their operation, for their

rental, which involved an expenditure of about \$150,000, a very large sum of money, something had to be done to put the machinery in motion. It is being operated now at the expense of the pneumatic-tube companies, with the understanding they are to be reimbursed. There is an understanding between them and the Post-Office Department to that effect.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. For freight, expressage, telegraph, and telephone service for the fiscal year 1900, \$1,352.56.

Mr. HILLS. That is an actual deficiency. Those accounts have been audited and referred as claims.

The CHAIRMAN. That is ascertained, is it?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. That is telegraphing exclusively.

The CHAIRMAN. For newspapers, law books, city directories, and other books of reference relating to the business of the Department, \$300.

Mr. TAYLOR. We have \$23 remaining to the credit of that appropriation to carry us until June 30.

The CHAIRMAN. I just want to ask you upon this matter. This item covers the whole Treasury Department?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$300 altogether; that includes the Bureau of Statistics?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; for this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you manage the Bureau of Statistics with this amount?

Mr. HILLS. Not with this sum of money. This appropriation in 1886 was \$2,500. As a matter of fact, to take the four divisions here, the appropriations have been in the aggregate \$18,000, while in 1886 they were \$41,500, and the volume of business to-day in the department is much larger than it was in 1886, and the prices are running about the same for everything. There has been a wonderful increase in the business of our department within the last two or three years, a wonderful increase.

The CHAIRMAN. For rent of building near the corner of Fourteenth and B streets NW., etc., you estimate \$900. How long have you had that building?

Mr. HILLS. We have not taken possession of it. This estimate was prepared to have it go in one of the urgent deficiencies which we thought would be considered early in January. We have not occupied that at all.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no authority to occupy it?

Mr. HILLS. You have made provision for its rental next year in the legislative bill.

The CHAIRMAN. What are you going to do with it?

Mr. HILLS. We are going to fill it full of files. We have enough files now to fill it.

The CHAIRMAN. How large a building is it?

Mr. HILLS. It is a two-story building, 61 by 100 feet.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the rent?

Mr. HILLS. Eighteen hundred dollars a year.

The CHAIRMAN. A fireproof building?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; that is something you can not secure in Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it safe to destroy those files that you want to store there?

Mr. HILLS. The files we are going to put in there are of a character which if destroyed would not be detrimental to the interests of the service; that is, it would not embarrass it.

The CHAIRMAN. Then why do you not destroy them before you put them in there?

Mr. HILLS. We are going to put a great many of these postal orders in there that we have authority to destroy, I think, after the expiration of three years. Those accounts are current accounts; accounts which must be kept three years under the law.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got them destroyed up to that time?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; we have destroyed everything we can under the law.

The CHAIRMAN. And you take this building, not fireproof, and rent it because you think it does not make much difference if it does burn up?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; that is, it would not embarrass the Government at all. You know there is a class of files we must keep for a certain number of years. As a matter of fact, there are no fireproof buildings in Washington that you could rent. The only building which pretends to be fireproof is the Lemon Building, on New York avenue, now occupied by the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you could find some way to destroy them so you would not have to put them in that building at all.

Mr. HILLS. This matter has been thoroughly considered by both the Post-Office Department and the Treasury and also by the committees here representing the House and Senate, and they thought it inadvisable to destroy them until that time had elapsed, and I think that was fixed at three years.

The CHAIRMAN. For rent of No. 1323 G street NW., \$252. That is for the Light-House Board?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. You made provision for that on the legislative bill also.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got some of these people up in the Post-Office building?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. Those are the people we want to get out of there.

The CHAIRMAN. How many have you got in there?

Mr. HILLS. I think there are three or four of them.

The CHAIRMAN. You want \$252. I suppose that is for six months. What do you pay for that?

Mr. HILLS. We pay \$42 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. This bill can not be law before the 4th of March.

Mr. HILLS. Well, that is true; but we can move these people from the Post-Office building in this building, and transfer the files and get the shelving up in that building on Fourteenth street. The condition of our files in the building is almost indescribable, and it would require a personal inspection and, I am quite sure, it would astonish the members of the committee to see how we are crowded.

The CHAIRMAN. For purchase of file holders and file cases, \$2,500. You had \$2,000 for 1901?

Mr. HILLS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$10,000 last year. What was that extraordinary appropriation?

Mr. HILLS. The demands have increased on that appropriation, aris-

ing in a degree from the introduction of the card index system and that method of doing business.

The CHAIRMAN. That depends upon the rent of these buildings?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; that is an independent item. Again, that appropriation in 1886 was \$12,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That was an extraordinary appropriation?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; that was the appropriation for years, if you will look back to 1886 and prior years.

The CHAIRMAN. For shelving for rented building near the corner of Fourteenth and B streets NW. Does the legislative bill care for that?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we do not give that; you will put the shelving there?

Mr. HILLS. We can not buy it.

The CHAIRMAN. Not from your miscellaneous appropriation?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; that amount, I think, is only \$2,000 next year.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there is no appropriation you can pay it from?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. No contingent fund? Is not the contingent fund enough?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand this has got to be appropriated for in the sundry civil bill or somewhere else before you can occupy that building?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; we can pile accounts in there in bulk, but we could never refer to them in the world, and they ought to be put in there with some system.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you want \$1,000 for moving.

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that move you?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For purchase of boxes, book rests, chairs, etc., you estimate \$2,000. All of these items are dependent upon the occupancy of these buildings?

Mr. HILLS. Two items are—the \$3,000 item and the \$1,000 item. This item is the regular furniture appropriation for the whole Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that necessary?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. Out of that appropriation we have to buy lumber for the cabinet shop where we have ten cabinetmakers; we have to buy all our typewriter machinery, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. For washing and hemming towels, etc., you ask \$2,000. Is that necessary?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

SATURDAY, *February 9, 1901.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Hon. Henry B. Macfarland and Capt. Lansing H. Beach, Commissioners of the District of Columbia, appeared before the subcommittee, accompanied by Mr. J. T. Petty, auditor.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

Mr. MACFARLAND. The first item is for the coroner's office. That is inevitable. It is authorized by law and can not be provided in advance.

BOARD OF CHARITIES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the board of charities, \$300?

Mr. MACFARLAND. Those salaries are from the 4th of March until the 1st of July, according to the provisions of the District bill.

The CHAIRMAN. You can wait until the 1st of July without trouble, I guess?

Mr. MACFARLAND. I really do not think they can. This is an important matter.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. MACFARLAND. Because this board of charities needs these assistants in order to do its work. Congress created the board without creating sufficient clerical force to carry on the work of the board. In regard to the surveyor's office, I think Captain Beach should say a word about that.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

Captain BEACH. That is practically the same deficiency that was requested last year. The surveyor's office needs two field parties, one necessary to take care of work within the city and the other outside the city, marking lots and making surveys.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the law there is but one?

Captain BEACH. There is but one surveyor, who has charge of the entire office.

The CHAIRMAN. He is not on a salary now?

Captain BEACH. He is a salaried officer and the assistant surveyor is a salaried officer, but the others are provided for by a lump sum. We tried to have the Appropriation Committee allow items for them individually, but that was not done. This deficiency is absolutely needed, because the work of this office will practically have to stop for over two months, nearly three months, if the appropriation is not made. We will simply have to lay off our employees and the people will not be able to have their lots marked out.

The CHAIRMAN. What was expended the first six months, or do you know?

Captain BEACH. Half the appropriation plus this amount, \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation is \$7,000?

Captain BEACH. It would be about \$5,000 for the first six months.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, have you given this any examination yourself?

Captain BEACH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You say this appropriation will be exhausted when?

Captain BEACH. It will be so exhausted that one party will have to be laid off about the middle of March.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the other party would run through the remainder of the year?

Captain BEACH. And that would only allow half the force of the office to do the work.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any fees?

Captain BEACH. The fees by law are required to be turned into the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what the income is?

Captain BEACH. It is between \$4,000 and \$5,000 annually. The office does not pay expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the fee high or low?

Captain BEACH. I think it is about right; it is reasonable. One reason why the office does not pay expenses is that the surveyor's office is required to do a great deal of work for the District itself. Here is a case in point [exhibiting map]. We have several instances like that.

The CHAIRMAN. Ordinarily a surveyor's office ought to be self-supporting, but you say there is much work the District has to have done. The next item is contingent and miscellaneous expenses, for general advertising, etc.

Mr. MACFARLAND. That is advertising which is required by law.

The CHAIRMAN. It is an ascertained amount?

Mr. MACFARLAND. Yes, sir; the bills are in the office.

The CHAIRMAN. For amount required to reimburse the surveyor, District of Columbia, for damages incurred by incorrect survey made in fiscal year 1900, based on defective records, \$205. What does that mean?

Captain BEACH. That was a survey by which, by reason of insufficient data, a house was started on the wrong lot. It was discovered by new data before the house was finished, but as the property owner on whose ground the house was erected desired to prevent the house being erected the surveyor had to pay \$200 to have the house moved at once. That was done. The question is stated here by the surveyor, and I will just leave the papers with the clerk.

Mr. BARNEY. Why should the surveyor be personally liable?

Captain BEACH. The law makes him so.

Mr. BARNEY. The surveyor was not guilty of negligence?

Captain BEACH. I do not think so from what I can find out.

The CHAIRMAN. You say the law makes him liable. Is there a specific provision for that? The law ought to be changed if it is.

Captain BEACH. He is required to give bond to that effect.

Mr. BARNEY. Does it make him liable for anything except negligence?

Captain BEACH. I think that has always been the interpretation.

Mr. BARNEY. Anybody familiar with surveying would know that the best surveyors in the world will vary a few inches or feet?

Captain BEACH. Yes; it is a very hard condition.

The CHAIRMAN. If the law made him responsible under such conditions, it ought to be changed.

Mr. BARNEY. Could you refer us to that law?

Captain BEACH. It is the act of February 28, 1895. The legislative assembly act of August 23, 1871, prescribing the duties of the surveyor, also contained a clause of that character. I can find that.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would, and drop us a note or telegram, as I want to see it. I think you are mistaken. The next item is to enable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to purchase from the heirs of the late H. W. Brewer, etc.—an estimate of \$15,000.

Captain BEACH. That item is a request for an appropriation of \$15,000 to buy the papers and notes of the late Mr. H. W. Brewer, of Georgetown, who was surveyor in that portion of the city. You know before the surveyor was made a salaried officer the District was allotted up among several surveyors, each one taking notes and records of a particular section. For instance, the portion east of

- Anacostia was generally attended to by Mr. Latimer, and the central part, for instance, by Mr. Forsythe.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are public records?

Captain BEACH. No, sir; they are private records under the law. The surveyor was simply paid by fees, and the mere fact that Mr. Forsythe occupied the central position and had his office at the courthouse gave him a little more authority than the others, but it was one of the conditions under which he was appointed surveyor that he should turn his notes and records in to the District without compensation and—

The CHAIRMAN. That is Forsythe?

Captain BEACH. And when the office was made a salaried office the conditions under which he was appointed were that he should turn those documents over to the District. Mr. Brewer was the surveyor in Georgetown. He died this last year, in early fall or late summer, and his papers are of the utmost importance to the office. The conditions in Georgetown are such, I think it can be fairly stated, that there is not a foot in Georgetown that is equal to 12 inches, and the complications are such that it is actually impossible for the surveyor's office to get along without those papers without damage suits.

The CHAIRMAN. How long was he surveyor?

Captain BEACH. Mr. Brewer? He had been surveyor for a great many years.

Mr. PETTY. For thirty-five years—from 1865 until he died.

The CHAIRMAN. These papers are valuable to the District and not of much value to anybody else?

Captain BEACH. Mrs. Brewer has a bona fide offer of \$15,000 for those papers from outside parties.

Mr. PETTY. Much of the data in those papers is invaluable to the General Government as well as the District of Columbia.

Captain BEACH. The title insurance companies have also offered to buy these papers from her. A single suit might cost the District nearly as much as the appropriation requested.

The CHAIRMAN. After all, the papers are merely private memoranda; there has been nothing in legislation so far to make them official, I take it?

Captain BEACH. They are official to this extent, that a great many of them are papers on which surveys were made and records established prior to the law in 1895 which made the office of surveyor a salaried office; after that, of course, they became mere private memoranda and papers which merely furnished data for official surveys, giving landmarks, boundary stones, etc.

Mr. PETTY. Mr. Brewer was the official surveyor of Georgetown from 1865 until 1871, when the corporation was merged into the District government, but received no salary, being paid from time to time for service rendered to the city as for work done for citizens. No claim to his papers has ever been made by the city.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you examined into this matter yourself, Captain Beach?

Captain BEACH. Not personally, but it has been examined into by Mr. McComb, superintendent of sewers, who has had a good deal of experience in the District; Mr. Richards, who is familiar with the highway-extension plan, and Captain Newcomer, and the surveyor. Those four persons spent a large part of several days in examining papers and tabulating them to see what they contained, and they are

of the opinion that they are of the utmost importance to the District; in fact, absolutely necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this Mr. Richards your corporation counsel?

Captain BEACH. No, sir; he is the engineer in charge of the highway extension.

Mr. PETTY. It might be well to state in regard to the ownership of the papers in the case of Mr. Forsythe that the District of Columbia brought suit for their possession, but the court decided that they were his private property. After that the District made an arrangement with him by which his data became the property of the Government.

OFFICE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, February 11, 1901.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations.

DEAR SIR: I have to inclose herewith, as requested, letters from Mr. Hugh T. Taggart, assistant United States attorney for the District of Columbia; Mr. A. B. Duvall, attorney for the District of Columbia; Mr. Henry B. Looker, surveyor of the District of Columbia, and Mr. William P. Richards, assistant engineer, giving, in a brief form, their opinion of the importance of the purchase of the Brewer papers by the District of Columbia.

Very respectfully,

LANSING H. BEACH,
*Captain, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Engineer Commissioner District of Columbia.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1901.

DEAR SIR: I am informed by Captain Beach, Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, that you would like to have an expression of opinion from me as to the propriety of the purchase by the District Government for the use of the surveyor's office of the collection of plats, maps, and other papers of the late Henry W. Brewer, civil engineer, relating to surveys of lands in the District.

I beg leave to state that in my opinion such purchase of the collection should be made and that the opportunity now presented for its acquisition should not be lost. This opinion is based upon considerations which may be briefly stated, as follows:

In the practice of my profession, before I became connected with the office of the United States attorney, I had much to do with the examinations of title to lands in the cities of Washington and Georgetown and in the portion of the District outside of said cities called the county, and since my connection with that office I have made many examinations of the titles to such lands which have been acquired by the United States either by purchase or condemnation.

In this way I became familiar with the records of the District surveyor's office, and found that while such records are fairly complete in data relating to lands in the city of Washington as originally laid out because of the fact that the city was projected and its surveys made and conducted under public authority, the case is very different with regard to lands within the limits of the former city of Georgetown.

The latter place, until it was added to the city of Washington some years ago by act of Congress, had a separate and distinct existence—as a town from the year 1751 until the year 1789, and from the latter year as a chartered city. In the year 1751 60 acres of land were laid out for the town. This was forty years prior to the time when the city of Washington was laid out. From time to time since 1751 additions to Georgetown have been made through subdivisions of land by private owners. Among such subdivisions, I enumerate from memory those known as Beatty & Hawkins's addition; Holmead's addition; Beall's first addition; Beall's second addition; Deakins, Lee & Casenove's addition; Peter, Beatty, Threlkeld & Deakins's addition; Threlkeld's addition, and the Western addition.

Although the city of Georgetown had an official surveyor, his office was not one of official record as is the District surveyor's office under various laws; hence there was no preservation of data in the form of surveys and papers relating to these various additions, and the District surveyor's office obtained but little of such data upon the abolition of the city government of Georgetown and the transfer of its effects to the new government created for the entire District.

Mr. Brewer, for upward of thirty years prior to his death, was in the active practice of his profession, and during many of them was the official surveyor of Georgetown, and his papers will go far toward supplying the existing deficiency in the District surveyor's office, as they consist in great degree of matter relating to ground in Georgetown by which the true lines of streets and lots and points in the original patented tracts may be determined accurately. The fee simple to the streets in the original city of Washington is in the United States, but this is not the case in respect to the streets in the various subdivisions which make up that part of the present city of Washington which was formerly known as Georgetown.

The facts I think will be conceded by the District authorities, and that under the circumstances the papers of Mr. Brewer will make an exceedingly useful and important addition to the public records.

I knew Mr. Brewer for upward of thirty years prior to his death. He was highly esteemed as a conscientious, competent, careful, and correct man in his profession. He was exceptionally well-informed as to the lines, boundaries, and monuments of Georgetown tracts. Many of the latter have disappeared, and his papers will afford, perhaps, the only source of information for their recovery.

I have dwelt more especially upon the collection with reference to its Georgetown data, but it contains much other matter in the way of surveys along the Potomac River above Georgetown, and of papers relating to them which promise to be of special value in the near future as substantial aids in the determination of municipal problems likely to arise in that quarter.

It is difficult, of course, to estimate the value of such property, but I may say that a sale could have been made of the collection to a gentleman who desired to obtain it at practically the same price at which it is offered to the District.

In conclusion, it is proper that I should add that I have been and am the legal adviser of Mr. Brewer's widow, who is his administratrix, and that I advised her not to make sale of the property to a private person until the District had been given the opportunity to say whether it wished to acquire it.

Very respectfully,

HUGH T. TAGGART.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

OFFICE ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, February 11, 1901.

THE COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN: The surveys, etc., made by Mr. Henry W. Brewer, deceased, in my judgment, are of the greatest value to the District of Columbia. They supply data that is absolutely necessary for the Georgetown property. If they should fall into the hands of private parties and the public should not have the use of them, great confusion of titles would result, entailing public as well as private loss.

If they can be obtained at any reasonable figure, in my opinion, they should at once be purchased by the District.

Very respectfully,

A. B. DUVALL,
Attorney District of Columbia.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1901.

THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SIR: In response to your request for a statement concerning the maps, field notes, etc., of the late H. W. Brewer, I have the honor to say that this collection is very voluminous and of very valuable character.

The papers may be grouped under the following heads, viz:

First. Original notes of surveys covering every square of Georgetown, and practically every survey made in Georgetown for the last twenty-five years.

Second. Original surveys and data covering the entire line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal through the District of Columbia.

Third. Original surveys and data as to the lands of the old Potomac Canal Company, which would be of great value in the possible determination of the General Government to make use of the water power at Great Falls.

Fourth. Many valuable maps and notes of tracts scattered over the entire District of Columbia, and especially west of Georgetown.

Fifth. Invaluable maps and data covering the water front of Georgetown.

Sixth. Copies of records of parts of Georgetown, of which originals are not in the surveyor's office.

Generally, I would say that I have made a close examination of these papers and am certain that their value to the District of Columbia is such that I have no hesitation in saying that the price placed upon them by the owners is a fair one. Aside from their possible value in special cases that may arise, wherein the District of Columbia may easily be saved many times this amount, I say that in current use, for surveys in Georgetown—wherein this office is almost wholly deficient in data—the investment of this amount for these papers would be wise, economical, and a measure of justice to this office, which is compelled by law to make surveys in that section with scarcely any material of value.

Very respectfully,

HENRY B. LOOKER,
Surveyor, District of Columbia.

OFFICE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, February 9, 1901.

The ENGINEER COMMISSIONER, *District of Columbia:*

CAPTAIN: In compliance with your verbal instructions, I have the honor to submit the following opinion regarding the purchase of certain notes and maps which lately belonged to Mr. Henry W. Brewer, deceased, who was for a number of years a private surveyor in Georgetown.

I have not lately examined these notes, but have in previous years examined a great deal of data that was in Mr. Brewer's possession and am acquainted with the nature and value of the notes and maps left by him.

It is difficult under ordinary circumstances to appraise or place a value on a private surveyor's maps and notes, but in this case a criterion of value has been offered by a bid of a private party of \$15,000 for the private papers of Mr. Brewer.

I regard it very important that these papers should be the property of the District rather than the property of any private party. Although some of the notes and maps have been duplicated or become obsolete, there are yet a great many notes of which there are no copies elsewhere, and which in my opinion it would be greatly to the detriment of District work to allow to become the property of some party who might use them to his own advantage and to the great disadvantage of the District authorities. The data in the surveyor's office relating to Georgetown and vicinity is especially meager, and the notes of Mr. Brewer would be of great help in making surveys and in regard to the titles of real estate in that locality.

Under these circumstances I do not believe that \$15,000 is an excessive amount to pay for Mr. Brewer's notes and papers, and think, in fact, that if a higher bid had been made it would still be the duty of the District to obtain possession of these papers.

Very respectfully,

WM. P. RICHARDS,
Assistant Engineer, District of Columbia.

RENT OF DISTRICT OFFICES.

Mr. MACFARLAND. These items at the head of page 33 are, as you recognize, the difference in amount for rent of District offices between the amount Congress appropriated, \$9,000, and \$10,000, which the Commissioners think is just.

The CHAIRMAN. That runs down to the middle of the page?

Mr. MACFARLAND. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not necessary to go into that.

REPAIRS TO MARKET HOUSES.

Mr. MACFARLAND. The next item of \$154, paid Kennedy & Schaeffer for plumbing, is a bookkeeping matter. The money was paid, and Mr. Petty can explain in a word.

Mr. PETTY. That is simply the question of a difference of opinion between the Comptroller of the Treasury and the district auditor as to the particular fiscal year to which the expenditure should be charged. We have appropriations for special repairs to market houses, year by year, and at the close of the fiscal year 1900 we were required to do some work at the western market. The balance of the appropriation for that year being insufficient, we charged a portion of the expense to the following year, which the Comptroller has disallowed.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a question of accounting; no question about the service being performed?

Mr. PETTY. None at all.

The CHAIRMAN. And it has been performed, and it was authorized by law.

CLAIM OF EDWARD LANDER FOR DAMAGES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is amount required to pay in full the claims for damages of Edward Lander, \$467.

Mr. MACFARLAND. He is an aged lawyer, a prominent citizen, who fell over a carriage step at Sixteenth and O streets and who might have sued us successfully for several thousand dollars. In this we are simply asked to pay the actual expenses of medical treatment, for which he rendered us bills amounting to \$467, all of which he has paid except one for \$86.

The CHAIRMAN. Have some of your attorneys looked into this?

Mr. MACFARLAND. Our attorneys passed upon it.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it is a good compromise?

Mr. MACFARLAND. Yes; it is a very good bargain. Undoubtedly he could have recovered thousands of dollars.

PAYMENT OF FEES TO RECORDER OF DEEDS.

THE CHAIRMAN. The next item is to pay the office of recorder of deeds for recording real estate and transfers and recording deeds for the District of Columbia, etc., \$1,315.53.

Mr. MACFARLAND. That is in a sense a bookkeeping matter, and I would like Mr. Petty to explain that in a word.

Mr. PETTY. July 14, 1892, Congress provided a salary for the recorder, and required the surplus fees remaining after paying the other expenses of the office to be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. When was this legislation?

Mr. PETTY. July 14, 1892. Again, in the act of June 11, 1896, Congress provided that after that date the recorder of deeds should make no charge to the District of Columbia for recording real estate transfers. The accounting officers of the Treasury, and myself as well, were of the opinion that Congress meant thereby to relieve the District from paying fees to the recorder for any service, but he claimed that as the act only mentioned transfers he was still authorized to charge us for such deeds as we might have recorded.

I contested payment on the ground that at the close of the year in question he would have about \$5,000 to cover into the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia, and if we paid him the additional sum he claimed from the District, then amounting to about \$600, it would be simply adding to our revenues at the expense of the United States, as the latter would pay one-half of the \$600. He has pressed

the claim from that time to the present, with additions for subsequent years, amounting now to the sum of \$1,315.53.

There was no real necessity heretofore for payment of this claim, because the recorder had a surplus every year to cover into the Treasury, but during the present fiscal year the fees have not been sufficient to carry on his work and to relocate the office, as the court has directed him to do, in a different part of the building from that where a portion of it is now situated, and in order to do that and to pay his running expenses until the 30th of June he asks that it be allowed; and for myself I desire to say that I would like to see the appropriation made, as I believe the office will be embarrassed and crippled unless that be done.

The CHAIRMAN. How are the employees paid; by direct appropriation or by fees?

Mr. PETTY. They are paid out of the fees of the office.

The CHAIRMAN. And whatever is left over goes into the Treasury?

Mr. PETTY. The surplus is covered into the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. Who fixes the amount of clerical service?

Mr. PETTY. The recorder.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, he fixes it so that this year, either right or wrong, he has not got enough to pay out.

Mr. PETTY. He has not made any changes, as I understand, in the compensation of his force. He has fixed rates for copyists and other employees, but the fees he has received during this year have fallen below the receipts of previous years. That seems to be the trouble.

The CHAIRMAN. You have had a great deal more movement in real estate for the current year than you did in 1894, 1895, and 1896?

Mr. PETTY. The statement I have made is based upon information received from the recorder.

Mr. MACFARLAND. This is made on the report of the recorder, and we know nothing personally about it, but we believe it to be all right.

STREETS—DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE.

Mr. MACFARLAND. The next item there is for amount required for disposal of city refuse, \$9,000. That refers to a difference between the contracts for handling garbage, and I can state it best by reading a few words from the report of the head of the street-cleaning department, Mr. Stutler:

A contract was entered into with the Washington Fertilizer Company for five years, commencing with December 1, 1900, at \$51,600 per annum. A temporary contract was entered into with Mr. J. N. Warfield to perform the work for the first five months of the current year, or from July 1 to December 1, for \$35,800, authority for said temporary contract being provided for in the appropriation act. The difference between \$51,600, the rate per annum, and \$35,800, the amount paid for the first five months, is \$15,800. The amount required to continue the work for the balance of the current year, or for the last seven months, is \$26,222.45.

The new contractor was not able to proceed until December, so the old contractor held on; and inasmuch as he had us at his mercy, he asked a little larger sum, although Congress authorized it, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the new contract made at?

Mr. PETTY. Fifty-one thousand six hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. What did this man receive before, under the old contract?

Mr. PETTY. He received \$57,000 the previous year. But in the present year, Congress, recognizing the fact that our contractor could not begin until December, gave us authority to make a contract with

the previous contractor at the rate of \$70,000 per annum, which would amount to \$34,421.45 for that period; but he said: "I will not do this work for less than \$35,800," which is \$1,400 more than the amount we were authorized to pay, but we were at his mercy and were compelled to accede to his terms. That exceeded the amount Congress authorized by \$1,400, and made a deficiency of \$10,400; but as the collection of ashes did not begin until August we saved about \$1,400 thereby, and that reduced the difference between what we paid this contractor and what the new contractor would have received to \$9,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I still do not get it. Congress authorized you to contract with this man for five months?

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. At the rate of \$70,000 a year?

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And he said, "No, I will not take it at that rate, but I must be paid at the rate of \$71,400?"

Mr. PETTY. He asked more than that proportionately, but we finally got him down to \$35,800. The sum of \$34,421.45 is all we were authorized to pay for the temporary contract on the basis of \$70,000 per annum, rated according to the number of collections.

The CHAIRMAN. Congress appropriated \$34,800, did it not?

Mr. PETTY. Congress appropriated \$115,000 for the whole service of removing refuse, of which only \$51,600 were allotted for garbage. If the new contractors had begun on the 1st of July we would not have a cent of deficiency, but they were unable to get their plant in operation until December. There is, therefore, an actual deficiency of \$9,000 in the total amount appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. This appropriation covers something else besides the city garbage.

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What else?

Mr. PETTY. It covers ashes, night soil, etc. This deficiency, however, only relates to the garbage service.

Mr. MACFARLAND. It covers street sweeping, removal of ashes, etc.

Mr. PETTY. There is no deficiency in the allotment for the collection of ashes or street refuse or the removal of night soil. Those are the three other contracts provided for in the appropriation of \$115,000. The allotments are: For garbage, \$51,600; ashes, \$29,979; night soil, \$17,000; miscellaneous street refuse, \$8,000; inspectors and incidentals, \$8,421; total, \$115,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Has this temporary contractor been settled with?

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir; but we will not have enough to pay the new contractor for his first seven months.

The CHAIRMAN. You have authority to pay this man all except \$1,400?

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir; at the rate of \$70,000 per annum; but he required the amount I have stated, which was \$1,400 in excess of that authorized.

The CHAIRMAN. At the rate of \$71,400?

Mr. PETTY. It is a little more than that.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are authorized to pay him so much, but he would not do it except for \$1,400 more, and you assumed the authority to pay the additional \$1,400?

Mr. PETTY. We were absolutely compelled to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. And you paid him?

Mr. PETTY. We paid him, as we were compelled to do.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose really the Comptroller would not settle your accounts for your last \$1,400?

Mr. PETTY. We have had no trouble with the Comptroller, but the question has not been particularly brought to his attention.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the Comptroller maybe did not control. Now, that leaves you short with the new contractor to-day?

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir; \$9,000. I want to make it clear, however, that this deficiency of \$9,000 is not due to any demand of the temporary contractor, but to the fact that the new contractors, at the rate of \$51,600 per annum, did not take up the work until December.

SEWERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is in regard to sewers.

Mr. MACFARLAND. That is a small matter arising from award for damages for a sewer.

Mr. PETTY. An appropriation of \$40,000 was made in the fiscal year 1896 for the purchase of rights of way for the Rock Creek and B street intercepting sewers, all of which we paid except \$345. At that time we were unable to find the parties who were entitled to receive the money, and it was covered back into the Treasury; but now we have discovered the owners, who have presented their claims, and we ask that the amount be reappropriated for their benefit.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the item of public schools?

Mr. MACFARLAND. That first item, Mr. Chairman, is submitted by the board of education. As you are aware, the board of education has a somewhat different position under the law passed in the last appropriation act from the board of trustees of public schools which it succeeded. It is required to send in estimates and we are required to transmit them with our recommendation. We transmitted this for the board of education, and this first paragraph is what the board thinks those gentleman ought to have for what is practically extra services that they had to perform on account of the fact that instead of going in on the 1st of July they went in a little later, on the 13th of July, and they had to deal with an accumulation of work.

The CHAIRMAN. This is paid for what?

Mr. MACFARLAND. It is for thirteen days made up by night work.

The CHAIRMAN. For fuel you estimate \$7,000.

Mr. MACFARLAND. The appropriation is not large enough and it is a legitimate deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. It will require \$7,000 to pay your bills?

Mr. MACFARLAND. Yes, sir. Now, this next item refers to boilers in school buildings. We brought it before the District of Columbia subcommittee, representing to them there was immediate and absolute necessity for this appropriation.

These boilers had never been inspected until this year, through some oversight in the past, probably nobody's fault, but they have been now inspected, and we found some were as old as 28 years and the youngest was 17 years, which is beyond the limit of tolerance for boilers, and they must be replaced. We are tiding over the winter the best we can by patching up the boilers, in the hope it will not be very cold. If it is, we will have to close some of the buildings. This is an emergency appropriation and ought to be made immediately available.

The House committee let it go to the Senate, I suppose intending to put it in this bill, and the Senate has put it in the District bill. It must be in one or the other, and it should be made immediately available.

The CHAIRMAN. Now for contingent expenses?

Mr. MACFARLAND. That is simply the necessary amount, as they claim, for contingent expenses. I have here, Mr. Chairman, a statement of the board of education as to all of these items. Here is a new letter just received, apparently, explaining the addition to the amount. One of the items to which I want to invite your attention is this. You may be aware pianos were put in the public schools by the scholars through entertainments and other means of getting money.

When the new board of education came into existence it decided there must be no more of that sort of thing, and that whatever is done must be done by the District, and that the children or their parents should not be taxed in that way, and therefore the care, repair, etc., of such pianos and other equipment of that kind must also be provided for out of the public fund. Now this is virtually for that.

The CHAIRMAN. How much increase is that?

Mr. MACFARLAND. It is said here in a subsequent letter received to-day: "Perhaps by close economy the expense can be met by \$1,800."

In other words, he increases the amount \$300. Now, the next item which is below that is for photographing models sent by the public schools as an exhibit to the Paris Exposition. A part of these bills have been paid and this is to pay the balance, and if you need any other statement of the bookkeeping side of it Mr. Petty can give it.

Mr. PETTY. The previous board of trustees authorized and made a contract with Miss Frances B. Johnston to take certain photographs, 468 in number, showing the groups in the various industrial branches of the schools at work, and the amount as agreed upon was placed at \$1,126. We paid \$526, and there is still due to her the sum of \$600. Then Mr. Hunster, professor of drawing in the colored schools, was employed to make models showing the progress of the colored race from slavery to its present status, which he did at a considerable outlay of time and money. He expended between \$100 and \$200 in the procurement of material and gave months of hard work outside of official hours making eight models, of which I have photographic exhibits here.

The amount claimed, \$630, is stated by experts to be very low, and it would seem to be a hardship not to pay him. The models were submitted to the curator and the modeler of the National Museum, who fixed the price at \$630.

The CHAIRMAN. Better let the curator and modeler pay for them, then.

Mr. PETTY. They had nothing to do with the matter beyond expressing an opinion as to the value of the work.

The CHAIRMAN. The District Commissioners and the board of education of the District of Columbia have nothing to do with the Paris Exposition.

Mr. MACFARLAND. The next little item is to pay T. J. Outen \$99.70 as the result of an order given by the agent of the former board, which was suspended by the board of education. This man was employed to rebind schoolbooks with a view of saving money by using old schoolbooks.

The CHAIRMAN. We furnish text-books?

Mr. MACFARLAND. Yes, sir. There were a large number of books

which were damaged and needed to be rebound, and this man undertook it, when the new board stopped him, and he was left high and dry. He might have sued and recovered much more, but he was willing to accept the cost of materials.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is that the sum of \$80.75, paid for printing, photographic material, etc., for the International Exposition at Paris—

Mr. MACFARLAND. That has been actually paid, as I understand it. It stands against Mr. Rogers, our disbursing officer, and it ought not to be charged to him.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Rogers had better present it to whoever is the proper authority; which, I suppose, would be the Commissioners.

Mr. MACFARLAND. As to that particular item, it does seem to me that Mr. Rogers ought to lose it.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Rogers ought to have the common ordinary discretion a disbursing officer is supposed to possess.

Mr. PETTY. I think the auditor of the District, if anyone deserves censure, should receive it rather than the disbursing officer. I audited that voucher and the disbursing officer paid it in the regular course, naturally believing it to be a proper expenditure. It is, perhaps, also an open question whether anyone is really to blame in the matter.

The CHAIRMAN. For aught I know there is still a surplus in the appropriation made for the Paris Exposition.

Mr. MACFARLAND. I do not know whether there is or not.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Mr. MACFARLAND. Here is the Metropolitan police contingent fund, which is simply a deficiency caused by the failure of Congress to appropriate a sufficient amount for the actual amount of work done. There was a deficiency last year, the year before that, and the year before that.

The CHAIRMAN. That is an ascertained amount?

Mr. PETTY. That is an ascertained amount, and the bills are actually in the office. I have a list of them here before me.

The CHAIRMAN. For 1900 you had \$24,500; you had a deficiency of \$2,500. For the year 1901 you submitted a deficiency of how much?

Mr. PETTY. Twenty-five hundred dollars, and we will need every cent of it. The appropriation is very low now.

The CHAIRMAN. For the fiscal year 1899 you submit an estimate of \$20; that is a small balance remaining over?

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir; and for fuel, \$500. The deficiency in fuel arises from the fact that prices are much higher now than they were during the last fiscal year.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the fire department.

Mr. MACFARLAND. The same thing. The contingent fund is too small, and the appropriation for forage is too small. The department has grown, and the appropriations have not grown proportionately. New houses are authorized and new horses, etc., provided.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate \$2,500 for forage?

Mr. MACFARLAND. Yes, sir. Now, may I say a word just here. This is not in the estimate and is not perhaps germane, but I would like to direct your attention to it. In 1896 Congress in the appropriation act provided that no fireman should be allowed the benefit of the pension

relief fund, which is made up by contributions from their own wages, unless he had served twelve months. Unless he served a year he should not be able to avail himself of it. The reason for that seems to me to be insufficient, but that was done. Now we have this case: The man who was killed by a car on Thursday had been in the department only since the 1st of July and he left a wife and child in destitute circumstances, and he, by every consideration of justice, ought to have that provision made for his family.

The CHAIRMAN. But he had not served a year?

Mr. MACFARLAND. No.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the law?

Mr. MACFARLAND. That is the act of 1896.

The CHAIRMAN. Notwithstanding that, you want this appropriation?

Mr. MACFARLAND. Let me make this one further suggestion. I submitted the matter to the Commissioners and they heartily agree with me that that law ought to be changed. Whatever reason may have appeared at the time, we all believe now, at least, it is not a sufficient reason and it ought to be left to the discretion of the Commissioners, and this amendment is what we suggest and Mr. Duvall, our attorney, drew it so as to have it in legal form. Now, in regard to the police relief fund the man would be paid if he was one day in the service. This is the suggestion drawn up by the attorney for the District:

Provided, That the provisions contained in the act of Congress approved June 11, 1896, relating to the firemen's relief fund, may, within the discretion of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, be extended to and used for the relief of any fireman, or his family, although he may not heretofore, or hereafter, have served twelve months.

Mr. Duvall says that will cover it. I was going to submit it to the conferees on the District bill, but it seemed better to put it in this place if you thought well of it. The next item is one left over from the past administration for amounts paid by the disbursing officers of the District of Columbia for bicycles from the appropriation for "repairs to apparatus and new appliances for fire department," etc., which the accounting officers of the Treasury refused to allow on the ground that these things were not new appliances, and those gentlemen are responsible—Mr. Darneille, late disbursing officer, for \$170, and Mr. Rogers, the present disbursing officer, for \$35.25; and we would like to have them relieved. The idea of this is for bicyclists to go to small fires with fire extinguishers on their backs and to extinguish them instead of calling out the large engines.

The CHAIRMAN. You find them useful?

Mr. MACFARLAND. Yes, sir; they are all right.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Mr. MACFARLAND. The next item relates to the telegraph and telephone service, and it is simply due to actual growth that there is need for more money. The electrical engineer submits a statement. Here is the statement in detail, if you desire it.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. MACFARLAND. The next is for maintaining the disinfecting service, \$1,000. The health department requires a larger appropriation and it has asked for it every year, but it was not made. The disinfecting service, I may say, is as good as it can be, but it ought

to be a good deal better than it is, but lack of money is the root of the evil. Now, our next item is on page 39—

The CHAIRMAN. For this disinfecting service you are spending at the rate of the appropriation, are you?

Mr. MACFARLAND. Yes, sir; and this money the health officer says is absolutely necessary to carry us through the year.

The CHAIRMAN. I will not ask further about it.

Mr. MACFARLAND. The next item is, for amount required for preventing the spread of contagious diseases, to be available until expended, \$25,000. Two years ago in February Congress made an appropriation, I think in a special act, of \$50,000 for what are called the "major contagious diseases," to prevent the spread of smallpox, cholera, the plague, etc. Then, in addition, there was an appropriation for preventing the spread of scarlet fever and diphtheria, which is called the minor contagious diseases appropriation. This money has been spent since then. It was made available until used.

We have had smallpox here constantly and we have it now. They bring it in from Maryland and Virginia and we have to quarantine. It has been admirably managed but now the money is practically gone, and Dr. Woodward says we must have at least \$15,000 and we ought to have \$25,000 for the rest of this year.

The CHAIRMAN. When was this appropriation made before?

Mr. MACFARLAND. February 28, 1899, by joint resolution \$50,000 was made available until used.

The CHAIRMAN. That is two years ago, and you have been expending it at the rate of \$25,000 a year?

Mr. MACFARLAND. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an emergency fund which covers that?

Mr. MACFARLAND. It is a very small emergency fund and not intended for this purpose at all. It is for other emergencies, but, in the absence of other money, we are running on that for the present. It is said here in this communication from the health officer that the approximate daily cost of the smallpox service is \$100 a day.

JUDGMENTS.

Mr. MACFARLAND. Now, in regard to the item for payment of judgments for damages, that is ascertained. They are judgments from which we have no appeal, determined by the courts, and amount to \$11,878.30.

DEFENDING SUITS IN CLAIMS.

Mr. MACFARLAND. Defending suits in claims is the same thing. Rather, it is not the same as judgments, but is on a similar footing.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not an attorney whose business it is to defend these suits? We have given for the balance of this year at least some additional help.

Mr. PETTY. We could not defend these cases in the Court of Claims. The attorney who defends them there is an appointee of the Attorney-General, known as a special assistant attorney.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is the business of the Attorney-General.

Mr. PETTY. This item comes as a request from the Attorney-General.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation was cut evidently \$1,000. It was \$3,000 in 1899, and \$3,000 in 1898, including the deficiencies. He evidently employs somebody and gives him \$3,000 a year.

Mr. PETTY. He employs a gentleman whom he pays \$250 a month. The \$2,000 was given on the theory that his services would be only required a portion of the year, but those cases have been continuously on trial for several years past and it has been found necessary to employ him every month in the year.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is employed?

Mr. PETTY. Col. Robert A. Howard is the present special assistant attorney.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he giving his whole time to this work?

Mr. PETTY. Entirely, all his time, and he is a very able and competent man, too.

WRITS OF LUNACY.

Mr. MACFARLAND. Now, in regard to writs of lunacy, on page 40, that is made necessary by the present law, which the Commissioners are out trying to have repealed, so we may go back to the former less expensive and, as we believe, better system of dealing with those cases; but while the law continues we have to arrange for these fees.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not the clerk of the supreme court of the District have a salary?

Mr. PETTY. He is paid by fees.

The CHAIRMAN. Entirely?

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir; he pays all the expenses of his office out of the fees, and covers the surplus into the Treasury of the United States.

WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

The CHAIRMAN. Washington Asylum?

Mr. MACFARLAND. That is a small balance of the contingent expenses for the fiscal year 1900. The bills are all right and have to be paid, and so for Freedmen's Hospital the same thing; and the next item is a similar one for the municipal lodging house.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

The CHAIRMAN. Board of Children's Guardians?

Mr. PETTY. The amount asked by the Commissioners is \$3,800, but that was an error in the preparation of the estimate, as it should be \$4,950. Out of that is to come \$1,000 for the House of the Good Shepherd, for colored girls, in Baltimore, and \$150 to the St. Rose Industrial School, District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you paying that?

Mr. PETTY. We have paid nothing on account of these institutions as yet.

The CHAIRMAN. What I mean is this: Is this a deficiency for work that is now being done?

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And authorized by appropriations for the current year?

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir; except as to the two institutions named. In regard to them, however, the Board of Guardians had no option. These wards were legally committed to their charge and they placed them in these homes, no other institution being willing to receive them.

The CHAIRMAN. I want you to write a letter covering this appro-

priation for the current year and last year under the head of "Board of Children Guardians," giving the necessity for this appropriation of \$4,900.

Mr. MACFARLAND. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There is nothing in the appropriation of last year or for the current year that would authorize these expenditures. In your letter you show the necessity for that expenditure by the Board of Children's Guardians and that you approve the necessity for that expenditure, as there was nothing else to do. We commit by law these children?

Mr. MACFARLAND. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. We commit them by law and there was no other place you could send them.

Mr. MACFARLAND. The operation of the law is automatic.

The CHAIRMAN. The Board of Children's Guardians comes and says that there is nothing else to do, that there is no other place to send them to?

Mr. MACFARLAND. That is it. I will have that letter sent.

EXTENSION OF STREETS AND AVENUES.

This last paragraph in regard to extension of streets and avenues should be stated by Mr. Petty.

Mr. PETTY. That is simply the pay roll of the jury of condemnation for the widening of Columbia road and Sixteenth street. Three hundred dollars were appropriated, but that sum was used up by the ordinary court expenses and advertising, and the \$725 now asked is for the compensation of the jury of condemnation.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The CHAIRMAN. Now we have some special documents here. The first item is Free Public Library?

Mr. MACFARLAND. Here is a letter from Mr. Theodore W. Noyes, presiden of the board of trustees, who asks that that item be inserted authorizing the use of the contingent fund of the library for the purchase of books.

The CHAIRMAN. They have not got into the new building yet?

Mr. MACFARLAND. It is due in just a year—March of next year.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be a year before you get in there?

Mr. MACFARLAND. You understand there is a great demand for books, and they wish to get the books on the shelves in the library in some sort of shape and not have it perfectly empty. They want to open a library, not a building.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount does he want to use?

Mr. MACFARLAND. I do not know what the amount is—whatever may not be needed for other expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not need all that money for contingent expenses?

Mr. PETTY. He thinks it is possible that there may be a balance left. If there is, he wants to use it for the purchase of books. He is trying to save on contingent expenses so as to buy books.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would drop me a line telling me how much there is of that.

PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENTS FOR HIGH SCHOOL CADETS.

Mr. MACFARLAND. Very well, sir. Now, there is an item there for public schools that the accounting officers——

The CHAIRMAN. For the purchase of bayonets, swords, and other military equipment?

Mr. MACFARLAND. That is a matter that Mr. Petty can tell you about.

Mr. PETTY. Previous to the incoming of the present board of education, these equipments, swords, belts, scabbards, and all the paraphernalia of a cadet except the uniform, were provided through public entertainments which were given by the schools. The present board of education did not consider that a good plan and prohibited the giving of entertainments in future.

They also authorized the purchase of these equipments, directing them to be bought and charged to the contingent expenses of public schools. The Comptroller of the Treasury, however, says that in his opinion it is doubtful whether they have that authority, and declines to allow the expenditure. We bought those equipments and arms from the Rock Island Arsenal, the Springfield Armory, and the War-nock Manufacturing Company. We have the bills, amounting to \$196.61, in the auditor's office, and are being pressed for payment.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to say you run a course of military instruction in the common schools of the District?

Mr. MACFARLAND. We have had the High School Cadets for many years, and it is a part of their instruction in that sense.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got a detail of an army officer.

Mr. MACFARLAND. We have had that from time to time, and we have an instructor regularly. We have an annual drill which is judged by officers of the Army, and it is certainly a valuable thing in the schools. There is nothing new about it at all.

The CHAIRMAN. It is new to me.

GARFIELD HOSPITAL.

Mr. MACFARLAND. Now, at the bottom of the list there are a couple of items for the Freedmen's Hospital and Garfield Hospital. For the Garfield Hospital, for amount required for maintenance of isolating wards, \$2,000 is estimated.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. MACFARLAND. They say that amount is required to provide for the rest of the fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. After all is said and done they do not earn the money that is appropriated, do they? I would be glad to know how this \$3,000 is being expended at the Garfield Hospital, and why you want \$2,000 more?

Mr. MACFARLAND. I have a letter from the secretary of the board of directors—of course you understand we have no control over the Garfield Hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that. I am not quarreling.

Mr. MACFARLAND. We simply sent their statement.

The CHAIRMAN. This item is in the District bill, and you have control over it to that extent.

Mr. MACFARLAND. Well, in a sense. They say it cost that, and the board of charities indorsed it and that is all we know.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would find out for me; make an investigation as to how the \$3,000 was expended for these isolating wards, and also how the \$3,000 was expended at the Providence Hospital, and the amount of work that is actually done this fiscal year. They have only been in operation this fiscal year. Find out the amount of work actually done in each hospital in each isolating ward, and I want it in detail.

Mr. MACFARLAND. How soon do you want it?

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to have it between now and the middle of the week.

Mr. MACFARLAND. I will ask the board of charities to do that immediately.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF MR. GEORGE SIMMONS, CHIEF OF DIVISION OF STATIONERY, PRINTING, AND BLANKS.

The CHAIRMAN. Contingent expenses, for postage required to prepay matter to Postal Union countries, and postage for the Treasury Department, \$1,000. You seem to have had \$1,000 since 1897 and no deficiency. Why do you want to double the appropriation now?

Mr. GEORGE SIMMONS (chief of division of stationery, printing, and blanks). There was a larger appropriation some years back, and you will notice it was as high as \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. No; I do not run back of 1896.

Mr. SIMMONS. There was quite a surplus, and that accounts for it. I have it as far back as 1883.

The CHAIRMAN. From 1897 to 1901 it was \$1,000 a year without a deficiency. What has happened to just double it this year?

Mr. SIMMONS. There was an accumulation there, for one thing, and of course there has been a good deal of demand of late. The consular service has required more, and I suppose the exchanges require more.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you spent this year?

Mr. SIMMONS. We have spent \$873; that is exclusive of bills that are pending with the Smithsonian. We take our matter through the Smithsonian and they render bills now, and in previous years I believe we did not do that. There is about \$230 unexpended, but there are outstanding bills.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you send from the Treasury Department for postage required to prepay matter addressed to Postal Union countries and for postage for the Treasury Department? Now, how much have you expended for postage for the Treasury Department? Can you separate those items?

Mr. SIMMONS. The postage of the Treasury Department proper would amount to about \$300 for the year.

The CHAIRMAN. That leaves \$700 that is to prepay matter addressed to postal-union countries, and that matter is public documents which you send through the Smithsonian Institute?

Mr. SIMMONS. Some are sent that way and some are sent direct from the Department. The rate through the Smithsonian is lower. I think it is 5 cents a pound.

The CHAIRMAN. All you can use in your current work for postage is \$300, and then you send to foreign countries these documents. You cut your garment according to the cloth?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes, sir. I think there was a statement furnished showing the amount used by the several bureaus for foreign postage.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

STATEMENT OF MR. E. B. DASKAM, DIVISION OF PUBLIC MONETIES

The CHAIRMAN. For contingent expenses, independent treasuries, you estimate \$60,000?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; I am sorry to say.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got to do this work?

Mr. DASKAM. On the 1st of January we had only \$58,000 left. We spent \$117,000 for the first six months of the year.

The CHAIRMAN. This service is required by law without regard to the appropriation?

TRANSPORTATION OF SILVER COIN.

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; that is the same with the transportation of silver coin; we ask for \$25,000 for that.

The CHAIRMAN. Your appropriation was \$100,000. What have you expended for the first six months?

Mr. DASKAM. We have spent more than half. We have spent \$65,000 and have only \$34,000 left.

The CHAIRMAN. And it will require this to get you through?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; last year we spent over \$100,000.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Why is this in this law?

From the Treasury or subtreasuries, free of charge, silver coin when requested to do so: *Provided*, That an equal amount in coin or currency shall have been deposited in the Treasury or such subtreasury by the applicant or applicants.

Why not put in "free of charge" there, too. Who pays the expenses of the currency coming in?

Mr. DASKAM. This is for the transportation of silver coin.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You pay the expenses both ways under this bill?

Mr. DASKAM. No, sir; I do not so understand.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Who pays the expenses of getting it into the subtreasuries?

Mr. DASKAM. It is received there in payment of public dues, and it accumulates in the several subtreasuries.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Say a man wants \$100,000 in silver in Atlanta and he deposits there, say, \$100,000 of notes. Suppose he sends here for it. Who pays the expenses of getting it to them?

Mr. DASKAM. They do.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It ought to be stated in the law.

Mr. DASKAM. They have to deposit it; they must get it there.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. So you have to deposit silver, and it says here expressly without charge.

Mr. DASKAM. We have never spent a dollar for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. What Mr. Livingston means, if I understand it, to have equal and exact justice to all people, namely, somebody deposits in a subtreasury \$100,000 and demands that amount of silver and wants his silver, for instance, sent without expense to San Francisco, if that is the place where the fellow wants it sent. Now, the logic of the situation would be, the expense of depositing the \$100,000 also should be paid by the Government, so as to catch the Treasury going and coming.

Mr. DASKAM. There is no expense attendant on that. For instance, your Atlanta bank wants silver and has currency, and they will ask their New York correspondent to deposit for them in the subtreasury at New York. There is no expense of transportation about that.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It does not cost them anything, but it does cost the Government money to send silver.

Mr. DASKAM. In New York that works all right, because in New York we want more currency than we can get.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. We think differently; we want more in the country than in New York.

Mr. DASKAM. The country banks keep their balances in New York and draw when they want anything of this kind.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I suppose you can not remedy this. I know we have tried several times.

COLLECTING INTERNAL REVENUE.

STATEMENTS OF MR. J. D. WHEELER AND MR. CONNER, INTERNAL-REVENUE BUREAU.

The CHAIRMAN. For salaries and expenses of collectors and deputy collectors and surveyors, etc., you seemed to have had \$1,710,000, and you want in addition to that \$50,000. What did you expend the first six months?

Mr. CONNER. We have expended \$876,279.65, and the available funds were \$856,994.55, which leaves a deficiency December 31 of \$19,285.10.

The CHAIRMAN. You spent \$876,000 the first six months and you had \$1,710,000. If you take \$876,000 from \$1,710,000 it leaves—

Mr. CONNER. There are certain amounts paid back into that appropriation which swells that sum and makes it the figure I gave.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, if you expend at the same rate as you did for the first six months you want \$20,000?

Mr. CONNER. We will need \$40,000 anyway.

The CHAIRMAN. Not if you expend at the same rate you did the first six months?

Mr. CONNER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You spent the first six months \$876,000?

Mr. CONNER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That would leave you \$824,000, but you say there has been repaid enough to make it \$856,000?

Mr. CONNER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, if you take \$856,000 from \$876,000, that leaves you \$20,000?

Mr. CONNER. In round numbers; but I have taken the figures just as they occur.

The CHAIRMAN. So that unless you are going to expend more the last six months than the first six months you need only \$20,000.

Mr. CONNER. At the same rate it would be double that, and there is no certainty but what it will exceed it.

The CHAIRMAN. Double what?

Mr. WHEELER. Double the amount of the deficiency on December 31. This deficiency of \$20,000 is to the end of December, and at the same figures for the next six months it will be \$40,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How was this paid into the credit of the fund?

Mr. CONNER. It was some few items, balances in the hands of collectors.

The CHAIRMAN. And that will not be done again?

Mr. CONNER. It may not.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I am curious to know how you double that deficiency?

Mr. WHEELER. If it is \$20,000 in six months, it will be \$40,000 in twelve months.

The CHAIRMAN. You want \$40,000; you modify the estimate?

Mr. CONNER. No, sir; I would not modify that at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. CONNER. For the reason that if we should not possibly use it all it goes back into the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you expend in 1900?

Mr. CONNER. I have not the figures for that. We got a deficiency of \$60,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You got a deficiency of \$65,000?

Mr. CONNER. Yes, in 1900; that is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely; you have no further deficiency?

Mr. CONNER. No, sir; not on that. We had sufficient to pay our bills with that.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would drop us a line as to how much you expended in the year 1900; send us a Department telegram.

Mr. CONNER. Yes, sir. (See page —.)

Mr. BARNEY. If the oleomargarine bill passes, would it make any difference in the expenses of your office?

Mr. WHEELER. No.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Could you state also what part of the \$65,000 you did not use?

Mr. CONNER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For salaries and expenses of agents, fees and expenses of gaugers, etc. For 1901 you estimate a deficiency of \$100,000. How much did you expend in 1900?

Mr. CONNER. One million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. That was the appropriation.

Mr. CONNER. We have expended all of that, and we have bills for salaries and miscellaneous expenses due since June 30 last nearly sufficient to cover the whole \$25,000 asked for, and bills constantly coming in.

The CHAIRMAN. I am getting at the expense for 1900.

Mr. CONNER. I am speaking of 1900; 1901 is the current year.

The CHAIRMAN. So you expended all of the \$1,950,000 for the year 1900?

Mr. CONNER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And still bills are coming in?

Mr. CONNER. Yes, sir; and we have bills for salaries that are due since June 30 that take a large portion of this; and then we have small bills coming in for miscellaneous expenses, such as transportation of agents, their stationery, and other matters, that will take up very nearly every dollar of that fund.

The CHAIRMAN. That is of the \$25,000.

Mr. CONNER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The whole of that is needed?

Mr. CONNER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The expenditure, of course, has already been made?

Mr. CONNER. Yes, sir; and needs to be met.

Mr. WHEELER. There is another deficiency in that for the present year. That \$25,000 relates to the fiscal year last past.

The CHAIRMAN. I have been asking you about that. You want \$100,000 for the present year?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I asked you to write me about, how much you have expended.

Mr. WHEELER. Up to date on that—no, that was collectors; this is on another fund.

The CHAIRMAN. I asked you about the \$25,000, and you need that. For the current year you ask \$100,000?

Mr. CONNER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Which would make \$2,000,000 as against \$1,975,000, if we write in the \$25,000?

Mr. CONNER. The reason for that, Mr. Chairman, is this: That the officers of the internal revenue wish to avoid letting the salaries of our officers go over for at least six months without payment; and that may occur next year the same as it has in the past fiscal year, and only so much of the \$100,000 as is necessary will be expended.

The CHAIRMAN. That same argument would make us appropriate \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000, so as to be sure to have enough. You are doing no more business this year than you did last year, are you?

Mr. CONNER. That we can not tell. If the distilleries start up we have to put an officer in charge of them under the law.

The CHAIRMAN. Take the first six months; you have done less business than the corresponding six months of 1900, did you not?

Mr. CONNER. We have expended on account of that appropriation \$969,793.11 for the first six months.

The CHAIRMAN. That would only indicate \$1,938,000 for the whole year.

Mr. CONNER. There would be a deficiency there.

The CHAIRMAN. You have \$1,900,000 and you have expended \$969,000 for the first six months. If you expend \$969,000 for the next six months that would be \$1,938,000 you will expend during the year, so you would be short \$38,000, providing the expenditures for the last six months were what they were for the first six months?

Mr. CONNER. But there is no certainty about it at all, because the law requires us to put men where they are needed.

Mr. WHEELER. In regard to that one point to strengthen that, of that \$25,000 we are asking for the last fiscal year, that is nearly and entirely amounts that are due to storekeepers and gaugers for their salaries up to and including the 30th of June last, and they are out of that money now, and to avoid that which happens every year, we are asking for \$100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand it.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1901.

SIR: In reply to your verbal inquiry as to the amount expended from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses of collectors of internal revenue, 1900," you are informed that there has been expended for such purpose \$1,754,269.78.

Respectfully,

ROBT. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

STATEMENT OF MR. R. E. PRESTON, EXAMINER.

The CHAIRMAN. For freight on bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between mints and assay offices, \$25,000. You do not send any by registered mail?

Mr. PRESTON. No, sir; because Congress passed a law that we can not send over 4 pounds by registered mail. So the express companies have got the bulge on us.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$100,000 last year?

Mr. PRESTON. No, \$75,000—yes, with a deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend last year?

Mr. PRESTON. I do not recollect, but I think we had about \$11,000 left last year. I can tell you exactly—\$11,586.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend the first six months this year?

Mr. PRESTON. Up to February 1 we have spent \$63,413.

The CHAIRMAN. About \$9,000 a month?

Mr. PRESTON. About \$9,000 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. You want about \$10,000.

Mr. PRESTON. No, sir; we want \$25,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean if you expend at the same rate?

Mr. PRESTON. But we will hardly expend at that same rate, because the placer mines will not open until about April, and that cuts it down. It is always less in the winter months.

The CHAIRMAN. The probabilities are you will not need any of this?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes; we do need every penny.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you spent at the rate of \$9,000 for seven months, and now the placer mines are closed, and that you will not expend—

Mr. PRESTON. It will not go so heavy. It will not reach \$9,000 a month, I don't think. Then, another thing you must remember, some of the Klondike gold comes in there.

The CHAIRMAN. Mint at San Francisco, you estimate \$10,000. You had \$40,000 for 1900 and 1901?

Mr. PRESTON. The thing there is the rolls they have been using have been in use, I think, since about 1874, and they are worn out, and it has become absolutely necessary to replace them, and to do that will require an appropriation of \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. For new rolls?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You want it this year and you will not want it next?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; because we can contract to get it ready and have it in by the first of the next fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. This is in the shape of an exceptional expenditure?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; that is it exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an item for two new boilers, etc., \$12,000?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes; we have that also. The boilers have given out there. They have been condemned by the inspector of steam vessels and also by the superintendent of machinery at the San Francisco mint.

The CHAIRMAN. That is exceptional—to put in new boilers?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have given this matter an examination?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you regard it as absolutely necessary?

Mr. PRESTON. Otherwise we will have to shut up shop.

The CHAIRMAN. Assay office at Seattle, Wash.?

Mr. PRESTON. That is contingent. We had \$30,000 and up to the 1st of January we spent \$23,188, having a balance of \$6,811. That office the first six months of the fiscal year handled about \$20,000,000 in gold.

The CHAIRMAN. The more you handle the poorer the Government is?

Mr. PRESTON. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not got any unnecessary force?

Mr. PRESTON. No, sir; we reduced the force since the Alaska season has closed up.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, the Government is doing a lot of work for nothing, and as long as it follows that policy you have to have enough people to do it, and it absolutely takes this additional \$5,500?

Mr. PRESTON. It will take every penny of it.

The CHAIRMAN. These other items are ascertained items, I believe?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

CUSTOMS SERVICE, EXPENSES OF.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 9, 1901.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: In reply to your telegram of the 8th instant relative to the appropriations and expenditures for the collection of customs, I have the honor to inclose herewith a statement showing the appropriations and expenditures in detail for the fiscal years 1896 to 1901, inclusive.

The figures for the current year are estimated in part, and indicate a deficiency of about \$1,666,000.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING, *Assistant Secretary.*

Statement of appropriations and expenditures for "collecting revenue from customs," 1896 to 1901.

Appropriated for fiscal year—	Permanent.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Deficiencies.	Total.
1896	\$5,500,000.00	\$319,598.92	\$1,200,000.00	\$7,319,598.92
1897	5,500,000.00	584,122.30	1,191,383.52	7,275,505.82
1898	5,500,000.00	573,505.33	1,150,000.00	7,223,505.33
1899	5,500,000.00	672,473.41	1,200,000.00	7,372,473.41
1900	5,500,000.00	673,449.28	1,400,000.00	7,573,449.28
1901	5,500,000.00	¹ 634,019.96	6,134,019.96

¹ Estimated.

Expenditure, including "detection and prevention of frauds," from the appropriation for—

1896	\$7,310,855.11
1897	7,233,684.04
1898	7,208,027.61
1899	7,302,475.45
1900	7,520,880.98
1901	¹ 7,800,000.00

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. I will submit, to be printed in the hearings the following letter from the Secretary of War concerning unexpended balances of appropriations:

UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 29, 1901.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your telegram of yesterday for the approximate amount of "the aggregate balances reappropriated under Military Establishment by the urgent deficiency

¹ Estimated.

act of February 9 last for the fiscal year 1900, remaining unexpended for that year, and that can be further reappropriated on account of the service for the fiscal year 1901," I have the honor to inform you that the several chiefs of bureaus having charge of such funds have reported that the following balances of appropriations are not required to meet future disbursements, and may be reappropriated for the purposes indicated by you:

Pay, etc., of the Army, 1900	\$9,800,000.00
Mileage to officers traveling without troops, 1900	200,000.00
Subsistence of the Army, 1900	3,000,000.00
Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department, 1900	2,500,000.00
Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department, 1900	750,000.00
Horses for cavalry and artillery, 1900	300,000.00
Army transportation, 1900	3,000,000.00
Clothing, and camp and garrison equipage, 1900	2,500,000.00
Ordinance stores, manufacture, 1900	5,442.55
Ordinance stores, equipments, 1900	2,943.08
Ordinance stores, repairs, 1900	3,717.45
Total	21,563,103.08

Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT, *Secretary of War.*

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SUBSISTENCE OF THE ARMY.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. JOHN F. WESTON, COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

The CHAIRMAN. General Weston, I see by Document No. 245, submitted on the 21st of December, reaching the House January 3, that you estimate a deficiency of \$3,000,000 for subsistence.

General WESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That was prior to the new army legislation?

General WESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I have here also Document No. 373, which reached the House on January 28, in which you ask an additional appropriation, on account of the enactment of that bill, of \$2,000,000.

General WESTON. Two million three hundred thousand dollars; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Two million three hundred thousand dollars. That, as I understand it, is upon the basis or upon the theory that in this fiscal year, expiring on the 30th of June, you will enlist 35,000 recruits throughout the country.

General WESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And if you do enlist that many, the cost will be, in round numbers, \$2,300,000?

General WESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you state also that in the appropriations for subsistence for the fiscal year 1900; that is, the last fiscal year—

General WESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN (continuing). That you have \$3,572,226.80 unexpended now in the Treasury?

General WESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And I gather from the document also that you are satisfied that \$572,226.80 of that amount in the Treasury will be sufficient to meet all demands upon that appropriation?

General WESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, unless there is other legislation, that

three millions of that \$3,572,000 will be permanently covered into the Treasury.

General WESTON. And we want that out, yes, sir; \$3,000,000 of the \$3,572,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Therefore, a reappropriation of the \$3,000,000 for the current fiscal year would be perfectly safe?

General WESTON. Would be perfectly safe.

The CHAIRMAN. What I am seeking to get at is that there is \$3,000,000 that was appropriated for the last fiscal year that will not be expended.

General WESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. At any time?

General WESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that covers it. Now, I have gotten your statement as to the requirements of the present fiscal year. Is there anything further that you want to explain about what I have asked you?

General WESTON. No, sir.

Mr. PIERCE. I would like to ask General Weston one or two questions. General, the cost of recruiting these volunteers under the late act will be an additional expense, extra to what it will cost up to the time of the mustering out of the present 35,000 volunteers?

General WESTON. Yes, sir; it will be an additional expense. We anticipated a large return of moneys from sales, although slow in coming in—the posts are far apart and the returns from them are very slow—but we expected that that would help us out. That, in addition to the three millions we called for, we considered would be enough to carry us to the end of the fiscal year.

But now, to meet the recruitment of the Army by 35,000 men, we need this two million and odd hundred thousand dollars. We shall have to provide for those recruits for about ninety days at seventy-odd cents a ration. We can not get recruits in little towns and run around for them and feed them on 25 or 30 cents a day. We do not hope to do it for less than about 73 cents a day, and the 35,000 men for ninety days at 73 cents would run the appropriation up to what we have estimated for, five million and some odd thousand dollars. We turned in \$3,572,226, and the first three millions we ask for is a part of that.

Mr. PIERCE. Those men you say you would recruit within the next three months?

General WESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. PIERCE. You said something about their costing 70 cents a day to feed them?

General WESTON. The reason why I think it will cost about that is that the recruits—the way they are picked up, the recruiting officers leave their stations and they go out and send noncommissioned officers into surrounding towns where they station themselves, and they take up the recruits in these little towns; and if you pick up two or three of them in a small village you can not subsist them there for less than 73 cents.

Mr. PIERCE. You mean per day?

General WESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Will it cost any more for a soldier's dinner since the dismantling or discontinuing of the canteen system?

General WESTON. Yes, sir; we think it will.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Can you estimate what that will be?

General WESTON. Yes, sir; we have increased the cost of the ration with a view of covering it.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You do not know what it will be?

General WESTON. No, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Would you add a ration of anything in lieu of the delicacies that they used to be able to buy at the canteens or the stations? Do you purpose to put anything in the place of those things?

General WESTON. I do; condensed milk, for instance.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Would you put in vegetables?

General WESTON. No; the vegetable now is quite sufficient. It is now a pound.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It is sufficient?

General WESTON. Yes, sir; it is sufficient.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Have you ever tried a substantial class of cheese as a ration?

General WESTON. It has been tried; yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Was it successful?

General WESTON. Not successful; no, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What was the reason?

General WESTON. We could not keep it.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Was that the trouble?

General WESTON. That was the trouble, I believe, sir.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF GEN. A. W. GREELY, CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, U. S. A.

The CHAIRMAN. General Greely, on page 46 you estimate \$425,000 for the Signal Service?

General GREELY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation for the current year is \$97,000.

General GREELY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That all put together would make \$523,000?

General GREELY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you state that for the past five months your expenditures have been \$320,000?

General GREELY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you say in your note "which has exceeded the appropriation for the fiscal year"—that is, the present fiscal year—"by \$223,569.28," which latter amount you say has been made up by allotments from the war emergency fund, act of March 3, 1899?

General GREELY. Yes; the President has given me \$266,000, which I have spent. It is an allotment which has been made to me by the President for work which had to go on.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see how he could make you an allotment. That appropriation was not made to extend beyond a year.

General GREELY. As I understand it, it was continued last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Then if it was, it would be March 3, 1900, instead of 1899.

General GREELY. That may be a clerical error. That was the original act, and it may be the way it was put in.

Mr. BARNEY. The original act was in 1898.

General GREELY. My impression is that the war emergency was not limited by the fiscal year; I have so understood. I do not know; I estimated for an allotment and got it.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It was not limited; that is my impression.

The CHAIRMAN. It could not run over two years.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It could if we said that it should be available until used. It could be for one hundred years.

The CHAIRMAN. No; no longer than two years. You can make a continuing appropriation, but you can not make one running more than two years for the Army.

General GREELY. Well, I have had the money and spent it.

The CHAIRMAN. In the past five months you have spent \$320,000.

General GREELY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have had, as you understand it, in addition to the \$97,000 that was appropriated for the service, \$260,000 more set aside as an allotment for you?

General GREELY. Yes, sir; and spent it.

The CHAIRMAN. No; you have only spent \$320,000.

General GREELY. Yes, sir; and I had about \$29,000 before. It is all spent now except about \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That makes \$357,000 that you have had—\$97,000 by appropriation, \$260,000 by allotment?

General GREELY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is as I understand it.

General GREELY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That makes \$357,000. Now, for the first five months you have spent \$320,000; that is right?

General GREELY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Leaving you \$37,000 only on the 1st of December?

General GREELY. Yes, sir.

(The section was here read from the appropriation bill of March 3, 1899, above referred to.)

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It was not limited, you see, at all.

The CHAIRMAN. In any event, if you run this service until the 30th day of June next, the balance of this fiscal year, you will require \$425,000 in addition to the \$37,000 that you had on the 1st of December?

General GREELY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Either required by appropriation, by deficiency, or allotment?

General GREELY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe that is all.

General GREELY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very much obliged to you, General.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, SURGEON-GENERAL U. S. A.

The CHAIRMAN. Page 56, General Sternberg. Have you got the amount that you expended for the first six months?

General STERNBERG. No, sir; I did not bring that amount with me; but our estimates, as nearly as we can make them, show that we will need about \$150,000 more to carry us through to the end of the fiscal year. The expenses have been somewhat greater than we anticipated.

The CHAIRMAN. That is fully explained in your note here?

General STERNBERG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have nothing additional in that note which you can explain?

General STERNBERG. No, sir. I would like to say a word here, if you will permit me. When the regular appropriation bill comes before you, I would like to say what I said before the Military Committee, that instead of the general phraseology giving us \$2,000,000 for the general expenses of the Medical Department, I have put in a detailed statement, and we want that way very much to prevent trouble with the Comptroller. It is no essential change, but it was to prevent this trouble which we have been having with the Comptroller.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a matter that comes on the regular army bill.

General STERNBERG. Yes, sir; but I thought I might not be called before you on that, as I had appeared before the Military Committee, and so I wished to speak of it now.

PAY OF THE ARMY.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. ALFRED E. BATES, PAYMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. A.

The CHAIRMAN. General Bates, I have read your first estimate for pay of officers and enlisted men, \$3,000,000.

General BATES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the appropriations for 1901 were \$43,000,000 plus—that is, the present year.

General BATES. Under normal conditions there would have been a deficiency or else a very little balance reverting to the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the provision is for \$44,000,000 plus, for last year?

General BATES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you had by reappropriation and direct appropriation last year—just for a moment we will consider last year—\$44,000,000. Do you know how much of that was expended?

General BATES. For 1900 we had a sum of \$9,500,000, which is available now either to go into the Treasury or to be reappropriated; that is, for 1900.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the \$44,000,000 and over appropriated for the year 1900?

General BATES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There was \$9,500,000 in round numbers?

General BATES. That is not used.

The CHAIRMAN. Not used?

General BATES. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, is there anything in the future to pay out of that?

General BATES. No; that goes back into the Treasury. That is all paid up for 1900, and we suppose we will turn that into the Treasury, unless it is reappropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. It would not be turned in until next year.

General BATES. The reason I ask for this, and the only reason, is on

account of the fact that these volunteers are going out of service, and it is very necessary to settle up their entire accounts, so that you will not have a lot of men all over the country that can not get their pay.

The CHAIRMAN. I agree with you.

General BATES. We have money enough if we could only use it.

The CHAIRMAN. But the \$44,000,000 for the year 1900, out of that there was \$9,500,000 that you did not need?

General BATES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate was larger than that for this year?

General BATES. It was at certain times. It was reduced down, but then we enlisted those 35,000 men, and they got into the service as late as November. At one time it was larger, and then at another it was cut right down.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, if you take this estimate of \$3,000,000, that if given would make your appropriation for 1901 amount to \$46,463,-162.80 in round numbers?

General BATES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you taken into consideration the enlistment of the troops under the new army bill?

General BATES. Yes, sir; that we think will carry us clear of everything. We would have got through that new army bill anyway without it, and I doubt very much whether we will need all of that \$3,000,000, but the conditions are such that we should have a chance to use it rather than run any chance of these men going out of the service and we not being able to pay them.

The CHAIRMAN. You are right about that.

General BATES. It is a thing we can not tell.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me the probability is that you will have three or four million dollars that you will not use.

General BATES. No; sir; I think if the conditions remain as they are, we will come out at the end of the year with five or six million dollars, just on the appropriation for the year.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, but to make it safe you want to pay those that go out as well as those that remain in, and to pay all the new troops?

General BATES. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And to pay the new troops enlisted under the new army bill you think this \$3,000,000 would be sufficient?

General BATES. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. The chances are that you will not use all of it.

General BATES. It depends on how fast they recruit these men. They may recruit the Army very rapidly and get the Army filled up. I have had at one time 125,000 men to pay. That might happen again. It is indefinite and uncertain, and I can not tell. It is exactly the same way about that mileage.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You mean to say that the new troops might lap over on the other ones who are not discharged?

General BATES. Yes, sir; it might be that something of that sort would happen; but if it were not for these people going out I would not ask for anything at all, because we could ask for it next year. It is the same way about mileage.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for officers and contract surgeons?

General BATES. Yes, sir.

MILITARY POSTS.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. M. I. LUDINGTON, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. A.

The CHAIRMAN. General Ludington, under your Department, for the construction of buildings and the enlargement of such at military posts, and so forth, as may be necessary—barracks, quarters, and so forth—you want to supplement that by way of deficiency to the extent of \$500,000. Your appropriation was \$1,000,000. There is nothing new to say about that, is there?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; we think we will want that much more money to provide additional quarters at our seacoast posts, which are made necessary by the increase of the artillery.

The CHAIRMAN. Really made necessary by the fortifications, are they not?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; quarters at fortifications.

The CHAIRMAN. And if this \$500,000 goes in, you will build so many more posts?

General LUDINGTON. Precisely.

The CHAIRMAN. And if it does not go in, you will not?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, considering the service, General, if you can answer the question, the demands of the Army and the new possessions and elsewhere in the United States for actual occupancy of these barracks where you have the seacoast defenses—I am not speaking of the desirability of taking care of the guns, but to take care of the men—they will not be out of doors if you do not have this \$500,000?

General LUDINGTON. They would, in some cases.

The CHAIRMAN. How much room have you now? Suppose you had all the artillery people, have you not room enough in the United States to house them?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir. You have not at the present time outside of the interior posts. If you go into the interior posts, you have.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, on the theory that for the coming fiscal year the present number of troops that you have in the Philippines would be required there, you would have no use for any further seacoast barracks for the coming fiscal year?

General LUDINGTON. You know under the new army bill the artillery is increased largely.

The CHAIRMAN. I know that.

General LUDINGTON. And it is to provide for those people that we are looking out. We also have, Mr. Chairman, to acquire land in a number of cases.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this \$1,000,000 are you expending this year?

General LUDINGTON. We have actually expended only a little of it. The amount appropriated was \$1,000,000. Two hundred and thirty thousand dollars of that was directed to be applied to one specific purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. What places, in a general way?

General LUDINGTON. Fort Leavenworth, Fort Lincoln, Fort Riley, Fort Constitution, Fort Russell, and Fort Meade.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that by direction of the bill or by the exercise of your discretion?

General LUDINGTON. By direction of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Two hundred and thirty thousand dollars was segregated?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; allotted by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that left \$770,000 available?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For use according to your discretion?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what have you done with that so far?

General LUDINGTON. There has been allotted for various posts \$549,342.32.

The CHAIRMAN. Inland?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; for seacoast posts.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, \$540,000 for seacoast?

General LUDINGTON. That includes the \$230,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, if you take the \$230,000 from \$540,000 that would leave \$310,000. Then, that you have allotted to the seacoast?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; \$319,000.

The CHAIRMAN. To seacoast?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That leaves you a balance free of \$461,000?

General LUDINGTON. Now, out of that comes, for the purchase of land at Fort Terry, \$64,700.

The CHAIRMAN. Out of the \$461,000?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That has been covered——

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; out of the \$461,000.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Out of the balance?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, this \$319,000 for seacoast has been allotted; that is for construction, is it?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; that is for construction.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been a further allotment of that \$461,000?

General LUDINGTON. We propose to allot for the purchase of land at Fort Terry \$64,700.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Where is that fort?

General LUDINGTON. Fort Terry, N. Y. Then for Fort Casey and Worden, \$30,000, which is \$94,700 altogether. That leaves the available balance three hundred and fifty-five thousand and odd dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, when you submit this item of \$500,000, you mean that if it is appropriated you would go ahead and hasten the seacoast?

General LUDINGTON. That is it exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. In defenses and barracks?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You would do it that much faster?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that you will not expend it substantially on other posts, inland posts?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; we expect to expend it for those purposes especially, and we will be just that much further advanced than if you do not appropriate it.

The CHAIRMAN. How many men are there in the artillery to-day, do you know?

General LUDINGTON. Between 9,000 and 10,000—a little more than that.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how many of them are in the Philippines and in Cuba and so on?

General LUDINGTON. In the Philippines and in Cuba and Porto Rico and Hawaii, nearly 4,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Leaving between five and six thousand out of that number in the United States?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are they—at these coast places?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; on the Atlantic coast and the Pacific coast.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there room enough to house that number at the seacoast places? Suppose you used all the barracks and quarters now where you have fortifications, is there room enough to put these men in?

General LUDINGTON. You mean—

The CHAIRMAN. That is, between five and six thousand?

General LUDINGTON. You mean in this country, the five or six thousand?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

General LUDINGTON. There are practically accommodations for all of them, but some of it is of a very temporary character. But we have not any room for the additional increase of the 20 per cent which this law gives.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, you have not the room at the seacoast fortifications?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But you have room still elsewhere, in the posts?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. PIERCE. General, can you give us the approximate per capita cost of carrying our soldiers to the Philippines?

General LUDINGTON. I do not know that I can, offhand, sir; it depends a good deal on circumstances. If we can send a ship over to the Philippines with a load of troops and bring back a load of troops, of course it costs less than if we only sent them one way. I can make a statement of that kind.

Mr. PIERCE. I wish you would.

General LUDINGTON. You mean the subsistence alone, or only transportation, or both?

Mr. PIERCE. I mean it all, the cost of carriage.

General LUDINGTON. Very well, sir; I will do so.

MILITARY POST, DES MOINES, IOWA.

The CHAIRMAN. While I think of it, here is Document No. 398, submitting an estimate of \$519,000 for construction of military post, with estimate of buildings necessary for a squadron of cavalry, at Des Moines, Iowa, and grading, etc. There has been no work done there, has there?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many are there in a squadron?

General LUDINGTON. Four troops.

The CHAIRMAN. How many in the four troops?

General LUDINGTON. About 400; 100 to a troop.

The CHAIRMAN. Will this document give us a complete estimate on pages 1 and 3?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir. We specify all the buildings there which we think are necessary at once.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got the ground there yet?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; that is, the title has not been passed upon.

The CHAIRMAN. They are about to get it?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; they are perfecting it.

The CHAIRMAN. What is it—a gift or a purchase?

General LUDINGTON. It is a gift from the city of Des Moines.

The CHAIRMAN. Four troops; you want two 2-company barracks?

General LUDINGTON. That is four; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the whole thing. This \$519,000 will complete that post?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; for one squadron.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, is it proposed to make this post larger than this appropriation would make it—that is, for 400 people, 400 men?

General LUDINGTON. I do not know what it is proposed to do in the future. I suppose they will expect, like every other post, to be a regimental post.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the \$519,000 would build officers' quarters and all other quarters and build the barracks for four troops?

General LUDINGTON. Yes; that is our estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Four hundred men?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; that is our estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. What would it cost to do it for one troop?

General LUDINGTON. Well, it would cost more in proportion, because you would have many things just the same for one troop as for four.

The CHAIRMAN. One troop would be 100 men, with their officers?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. On a rough estimate, what would it cost to do it for one troop?

General LUDINGTON. It would not be proportionately less, because you have to have the storehouses and the hospitals for one company the same as for four. It would probably be \$175,000 to \$200,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Two hundred thousand dollars would make a plan for more than one troop?

General LUDINGTON. That is, it would make it a post with storehouses and a hospital, and it would do a great many other things necessary to be done, that is, for four troops.

The CHAIRMAN. And it would build the barracks and corresponding buildings; for \$200,000 you could cover 100 men?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; I think so. The water and sewer system would cost practically as much for one troop as for four.

The CHAIRMAN. I am trying to find out what would do it.

General LUDINGTON. Two hundred thousand dollars would do it.

The CHAIRMAN. You can put in water and sewers and everything necessary to care for one troop, and then the plan, outside of the storehouses and barracks, would be enough to care for four troops after you had built the additional barracks and officers' quarters?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So that \$200,000 could be economically expended there, if it was the sense of Congress to appropriate that amount?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

REGULAR SUPPLIES.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 49 of the bill you submit an item of \$2,000,000 for regular supplies.

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir. When I submitted that estimate the amount asked for was considered actually necessary, but since that time the demand has not been so great, and I do not think we will require all that. I think we can cut that down to \$1,500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, does that take into consideration the new army bill?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; I think you can safely cut that down.

The CHAIRMAN. To \$1,500,000?

General LUDINGTON. Yes; but it ought not to be cut any lower than that.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, if you recollect, General, the appropriation for 1900 was \$8,000,000, in round numbers. Was all that expended? That was appropriation and reappropriation.

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; that was not all expended. We have about \$3,000,000 left of that, but since that time we have bought a great many more animals. That is not any index of our needs now.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. Page 51, "Incidental expenses."

General LUDINGTON. On incidental expenses I can make the same remark as on the last item—that when I made the estimate in December the demands up to that time, proportionately per month, necessitated that amount; but I think you can cut that down to \$250,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That takes into consideration the new legislation, does it?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

REMAINS OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the next item, of \$100,000, is for "transportation to their homes of the remains of officers and soldiers who die at military camps, or are killed in action, or who die in the field or hospital in Alaska, and at places outside of the limits of the United States, or while on voyage at sea." There is \$100,000 estimated for that transportation?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; we have almost exhausted the appropriation for that; we have only \$11,000 left. We have not, in fact, anything left, because that is all used up.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that would be required?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE ARMY.

The CHAIRMAN. At the bottom of page 54, "transportation of the Army and its supplies;" that you estimate at \$8,350,000. You have for the current year \$29,900,000, in round numbers \$30,000,000.

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; we have less than \$10,000,000. We have now \$9,274,889.82 left on the 1st of February.

The CHAIRMAN. That is on the 1st of February?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have still five months to go?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; five months to go.

The CHAIRMAN. In round numbers, you have expended \$20,000,000 in that first seven months?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have these people to take back?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And possibly others to take out?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Taking into consideration the new army enlistments, will you need all of this?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; we ought to have that money.

The CHAIRMAN. And will that be sufficient?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

HORSES FOR CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next, on page 54, is "Horses for cavalry and artillery."

General LUDINGTON. That is based on five regiments of cavalry authorized by the new bill, and I do not know whether we can buy them all this fiscal year; but the Secretary told me to go ahead and start in on it, so we will need all that money if we buy the horses. If we can not, we will not need the money. This bill gives us five regiments of cavalry, and that means 6,000 horses—

The CHAIRMAN. You think the safer way is to put it in?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you drop out the words "and Signal Corps," at the top of page 55?

General LUDINGTON. The current year had the Signal Corps in.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; it has it in, and if you make this deficiency bill conform to the current-year appropriation, you would leave the words "and Signal Corps" in there.

General LUDINGTON. There is no objection to that at all; they are a part of the Army.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If they get any portion of this fund, you would have to leave them in.

General LUDINGTON. There is no objection to it.

The CHAIRMAN. You buy horses for the Signal Corps?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

The CHAIRMAN. For "Clothing and camp and garrison equipage," you submit \$1,500,000?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; I think we will require all that. We started in with \$8,500,000, and we have got down to \$2,884,000, and all of that is really—

The CHAIRMAN. The 1st of February, you mean?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir. The exact amount is \$2,484,781.89, and all of that is really absorbed by purchases to be made.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, it will be absorbed?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; and then we have very heavy demands upon us from the Philippines; such items as 1,000,000 pairs of stockings, and 150,000 ponchos, and so on.

The CHAIRMAN. Last year you had \$8,000,000, in round numbers; did you spend all of that?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; we did not spend it all, not nearly all of it. We have \$3,000,000 left—almost \$4,000,000 left.

The CHAIRMAN. You have almost \$4,000,000 left from last year?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You only spent about \$4,000,000 last year, then?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you had \$8,500,000. That is almost double the amount you spent last year, without the deficiency.

General LUDINGTON. We have got to go to work and clothe this Army. We clothed the other Army, and now we have got to go to work and clothe this Army.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it would not be safe to cut it out?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; and, moreover, all the deficiencies I estimate for can be more than taken care of out of the amount left over.

The CHAIRMAN. We have no disposition to decrease the amount that is necessary, but we do not want, on the other hand, to authorize any more than is necessary.

General LUDINGTON. In the matter of clothing, you know, it is not safe to take any chances.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

STATEMENT OF REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES O'NEIL, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 70, Admiral, is the Bureau of Ordnance; "Miscellaneous items, freight to foreign and home stations," etc. Do you recollect what you expended last year for miscellaneous items?

Admiral O'NEIL. We had a deficiency of something like \$80,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend?

Admiral O'NEIL. I think it was all expended. Then, here we had an appropriation of \$30,000, and we now ask for \$40,000 more.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be \$10,000 less than you expended last year.

Admiral O'NEIL. This gives it all. This \$30,000 is all expended, or obligated, now. We cut it as close as we dared cut it, when we made it \$40,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think it is necessary to ask anything further; that covers the ground. Is there anything further you desire to say, Admiral O'Neil?

Admiral O'NEIL. That is the only item. There is nothing further.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT.

STATEMENT OF REAR-ADMIRAL R. B. BRADFORD, CHIEF OF THE
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. "For purchase of coal for steamers' and ships' use," etc.; that ends on page 72. Do you recall what you expended last year?

Admiral BRADFORD. The total expenditures?

The CHAIRMAN. For this item; yes, sir.

Admiral BRADFORD. Yes, sir; I have it here. With deficiencies it amounts to \$3,035,747.08.

The CHAIRMAN. For 1900?

Admiral BRADFORD. Yes, sir; 1900. There were two deficiencies, one of \$350,000 and one of \$100,000, which you allowed, and there is a deficiency—a Bureau deficiency—of \$15,000 on expenditures of this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Not yet appropriated for?

Admiral BRADFORD. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The amount appropriated, \$2,675,000?

Admiral BRADFORD. The original appropriation was \$2,225,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir; and \$450,000 by way of deficiencies.

Admiral BRADFORD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And there are still further deficiencies?

Admiral BRADFORD. Yes, sir; about \$90,000.

The CHAIRMAN. To be appropriated for?

Admiral BRADFORD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice your note there in which you say that \$900,000 has been set aside to cover foreign expenditures. Does that include our new possessions?

Admiral BRADFORD. That includes the expenses of ships, wherever they may be. The greater amount of the running expenses comes now under the Bureau of Equipment; that is, the purchase of coal and water and nearly everything except provisions, and a few other small things, as far as stores are concerned—I am not referring to repairs—and that \$900,000 is set aside for that purpose. The advances to ships are made under the general account of advances, and then after the expenses are borne from that they are audited and divided under proper appropriation.

We have no control over that sum here. It is money expended at the discretion of flag officers and cadets. Last year it was \$1,080,000. I have no reason to suppose it will be less this year. But in making that calculation last December, to submit the deficiency, we estimated it would be \$900,000 at that time, and probably overrun than underrun.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you say that up to December 31, that is, the half year here, that your balance, setting aside that \$900,000 for the foreign expenditures, was \$366,000, and that would make—

Admiral BRADFORD. For the remaining six months.

The CHAIRMAN. For the remaining six months.

Admiral BRADFORD. For home expenses; well, the amount of \$1,033,000 has been expended for the first six months. That is the reason for the estimate for \$1,000,000 deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. The probability is that this one deficiency of \$1,000,000 would cover all your expenditures?

Admiral BRADFORD. I hope it will.

The CHAIRMAN. "To meet outstanding obligations incurred during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, bills for which have not yet been rendered, \$15,000." That you would estimate?

Admiral BRADFORD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "For freight and transportation of equipment stores, packing boxes, and materials"—that is the estimated deficiency?

Admiral BRADFORD. Yes, sir. The total appropriation under that heading for the entire year was \$25,000, and at the rate we are expending it we think there will be a deficiency which will be covered by this \$2,500 which we estimate for.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe that is all.

Admiral BRADFORD. Yes, sir.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

STATEMENT OF CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR PHILIP HICHBORN, CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item on pages 74-75, for construction and repair, is an estimate for 1901 of \$1,000,000; and since that was made I understand there is a supplemental estimate of \$500,000?

Admiral HICHBORN. Yes, sir; that is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. So that we can treat that all together?

Admiral HICHBORN. Yes, sir; as a whole.

The CHAIRMAN. Last year your appropriations, including the deficiency, amounted to \$5,600,000, as I have got it here.

Admiral HICHBORN. I think that was—

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have got an additional estimate of \$80,000.

Admiral HICHBORN. It ran up to nearly \$6,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. No; \$5,600,000.

Mr. BARNEY. There was a deficiency of \$80,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, this is an increase of appropriation of about \$1,750,000 over last year.

Admiral HICHBORN. Yes, sir; about that, I should say. I do not recall the exact figures.

The CHAIRMAN. About that. The note says that this increase is entirely due to unusual conditions abroad and in our outlying possessions, and is in accordance with the statement furnished by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts under date of January 8, 1901.

Admiral HICHBORN. That does not pertain to me, that statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, in a general way, I wish you would say why this deficiency happens, for our information.

Admiral HICHBORN. I can explain that in a few words. The large increase of work that is going on. We had available \$6,000,000, and on the 1st day of January we had expended \$4,000,000 of that \$6,000,000, in round numbers, leaving about \$2,000,000 to run us for the other six months.

I then made, on December 11, application for \$1,000,000, thinking perhaps that might run through the other six months, but the work runs upon us so rapidly, and repairs on the ships, both at home and abroad, were so great that I found we were going to run short unless I got \$1,500,000, and even with that we can not carry on the work unless we get it and run out to its fullest extent.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose the work is from the increase in the Navy?

Admiral HICHBORN. Yes, sir; especially on the foreign stations. I have here a list of the ships, which I will put into the hearing. It covers the whole ground. It is a matter of dollars and cents, of carrying on the work or stopping it. It explains the matter fully.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 75 there is a provision in regard to the repair of wooden ships. That runs in the appropriation for the current year, and I suppose the best way will be to leave it in.

For the fiscal year 1900 you ask a deficiency of \$80,000. That seems to be a part of the deficiency.

Admiral HICHBORN. Eighty thousand dollars; yes, sir; that is submitted by another bureau to pay a deficiency; it is in regard to foreign bills. That is reported by another bureau. The expense is incurred under the Bureau of Construction and Repair, but it is paid under another bureau.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT OF PAYMASTER-GENERAL A. S. KENNY, CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS, NAVY DEPARTMENT, ACCOMPANIED BY B. F. PETERS.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. The first matter on the top of page 74 seems to be an item of \$1,057.64, to pay for services authorized and rendered prior to a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury?

General KENNY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is an expenditure made, as I gather from the book, prior to this decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and it was an expenditure which had been made theretofore, and therefore, as the expenditure has been made—

General KENNY. This is merely to authorize the payment according to the former practice.

The CHAIRMAN. The next seems to be in regard to accounting officers.

Now, on page 75, for the fiscal year 1900, that comes under the Bureau of Construction and Repair, but is submitted by your bureau, I suppose, for services of the bureau?

General KENNY. Yes, sir; we keep all the accounts of the appropriations, and we have reported that sum as necessary in order to clear that appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else?

PAY DIRECTOR H. T. WRIGHT, ACCOUNTS OF.

General KENNY. There is an item in this document—I do not know where to find it here—for amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation for "Contingent, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts," for the fiscal years 1898 and 1899, of \$1,293.36.

Mr. BARNEY. That is on page 74.

The CHAIRMAN. And that will go in, as a matter of course.

General KENNY. Then there is another item, the last one under the naval establishment in this book, to reimburse Pay Director Henry T. Wright. That is an erroneous statement, because it is not for reim-

bursment of the amount paid by him to employees of the navy-yard, but for overtime work.

The CHAIRMAN. "To reimburse Pay Director Henry T. Wright, United States Navy, the amount paid by him to the employees of the navy-yard, New York, for overtime work, during the fiscal years 1898 and 1899, and checked against his accounts by the accounting officers of the Treasury, two thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty-two cents."

Then the note says that the overtime work performed was absolutely necessary for the expedition required in furnishing supplies of every character to the ships of the Navy for the successful conduct of the war. The work was directed by the commandant of the navy-yard, made necessary by the emergency then existing.

Mr. PETERS. The Secretary of the Navy authorized this very work at the time, and he delegated me specially to say to you that he desired that item should pass.

The CHAIRMAN. What are we to do? I have no objection to passing the item—it is between \$2,000 and \$3,000—and it seems to have been paid under a misapprehension of the law; but why, as a matter of precedent, should these employees have any advantage over the employees in other departments of the Government?

General KENNY. The only reason for the suspension of this payment to the employees is that, although per diem men, they were appropriated for specifically, and now all the other employees at all the other navy-yards who were not appropriated for specifically received these payments without question, but the accounting officers suspended these payments because these men had been appropriated for specifically at a fixed rate, and they have held that the law would not allow any pay to these men for overtime.

The CHAIRMAN. These were temporary employees?

General KENNY. No, sir; they were permanent employees.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you get them; under the civil service?

General KENNY. No, sir; partly under the civil service, doing clerical work, and partly under the labor board, mechanics and laborers; but all appropriated for at specific per diem rates. They have been appropriated for in that way for years, specifically, at fixed rates per diem.

The CHAIRMAN. And then on the same bill there was an appropriation that was not specific that could be utilized for the same kind of service?

General KENNY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And was utilized for the same kind of services?

Mr. PETERS. And by direction of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, I understand; by direction of Congress was utilized for the same kind of service; and for all such services you paid for overtime, and these men doing exactly the same kind of work as those; but as these men were employed under an appropriation that was specific—that is, so many men at so much a day—the Comptroller held that nothing further than that could be paid them?

General KENNY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, being specific, it implies that that was the full compensation and the only compensation they could receive.

General KENNY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I think his decision was sound.

General KENNY. It was done by the Navy Department, and I have here a statement of disbursements at the New York Navy-Yard for overtime.

The CHAIRMAN. These are all cases where the employees were specifically employed?

General KENNY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you pay for overtime to employees of this kind? These were not mechanics?

General KENNY. Yes, sir. Eighty-eight thousand four hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty cents to per diem employees at the navy-yard at New York.

The CHAIRMAN. That included mechanics?

General KENNY. Yes; the entire range of per diem employees who worked overtime. It included also this \$2,215.62.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how many of these employees were doing the kind of work that these employees were doing, clerical work?

General KENNY. Clerical work?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; from the lump sum, from the general appropriation. You paid \$88,000 for overtime?

General KENNY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That was distributed to construction and equipment and steam engineering—clerical assistance?

General KENNY. No, sir. It may have included some clerical help.

The CHAIRMAN. You had authority from that appropriation to employ clerical help.

General KENNY. That included laborers, and we paid a per diem, but not for specific—

The CHAIRMAN. Practically, this \$88,000 was for mechanics?

General KENNY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Substantially all of it?

General KENNY. Yes, sir; there may have been some payments for clerical assistance among that, but I have not got it separated here.

Mr. PETERS. The bureau of supplies and accounts and the general storekeeper's office of the navy-yard at New York, two-thirds of the people not specifically appropriated for are paid by the day. These people were compelled to work one hour overtime by the Secretary of the Navy, and for the time they made over and beyond that they were paid overtime. Now, these people were paid under the same appropriation, only they were not paid on the appropriation bill, but by a general order of the Secretary of the Navy that they should pay all these persons who worked anything beyond the one hour extra, that they should be paid extra for that overtime. This matter with regard to these men never came up until it got to the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Then these employees were doing the same kind of work as the other employees who were legally paid for overtime work?

Mr. PETERS. By direction of Congress; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And doing the same kind of work; and the Secretary of the Navy was of opinion that he had power to pay these people that were specifically appropriated for?

Mr. PETERS. Yes, sir; by the day.

The CHAIRMAN. By the day; and under his orders you paid them?

Mr. PETERS. Yes, sir; they were paid at the navy-yard.

The CHAIRMAN. And the Comptroller held it up and would not settle the account?

General KENNY. Yes, sir; and now this is to make him settle the account. But there is an error in that statement in the bill. It asks for reimbursement. No reimbursement is necessary. The matter is still in a state of suspense, held up by the Treasury people, and if the bill here will authorize those sums to be allowed by the Treasury Department, no appropriation is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you not draw a paragraph and send it to us that will do what you want done?

General KENNY. It is already fully covered in that letter to the committee which I have here.

PAY, MISCELLANEOUS.

The CHAIRMAN. Turn to page 66. You submit \$125,000 there for pay, miscellaneous. Have you not said all you can on that in your letter of January 12?

General KENNY. Yes, sir; unless you wanted something more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything further to state about it?

General KENNY. I do not know that there is.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate that you want \$125,000, to be sure that you have enough?

General KENNY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know what you had on hand at the end of the first six months?

General KENNY. No, sir; I can not tell you for the six months. I can tell you how we stand just now under the appropriation for the current year. We have a balance in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation of \$179,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Of what date?

General KENNY. To-day, February 9, \$179,000. Now, I should add that there are a great many items. The expenditures made under that appropriation by ships abroad have not been received, perhaps, in some cases for two or three months, so that when they come in that would be reduced pro tanto; but that is what is actually in the Treasury to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. If it goes on the balance of the year the same as it has for the past six months, you will need this deficiency?

Mr. PETERS. We will need more than that. The pay, miscellaneous, is the omnibus bill of the Navy Department.

The CHAIRMAN. When you can not do a thing in any other way the pay, miscellaneous, does it?

Mr. PETERS. Yes, sir; that takes in the miscellaneous expenses abroad of pretty nearly every bureau.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

STATEMENT OF MR. WILLIAM H. H. SMITH, CHIEF CLERK, BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. SMITH. Admiral Melville is out of town to-day, and he asked me to represent him here.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 76, "For completion, repairing, and preservation of machinery and boilers," etc., you want \$600,000 more?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Last year you had \$2,290,000.

Mr. SMITH. And we have asked for \$80,000 more to splice it out. Actual expenditures make it \$2,670,000, so that the \$600,000 we ask for here would make this item \$490,000 more than the year before.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; you would expend that amount?

Mr. SMITH. But it will be \$90,000 less than has been allowed in the appropriation bill for the following year.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for the coming year?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir; \$3,245,000 has been allowed for the coming year.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the bill now pending?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir. We have actually a balance to-day—that is, the first of the month—an available balance in the Treasury of \$800,000.

The CHAIRMAN. For the first six months you have expended, I gather, all of this except \$800,000.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir, except \$800,000; and our pay rolls amount to \$115,000 a month and our purchases \$125,000 a month, so that it makes a little over \$250,000 a month. We have figured it as closely as we can, and last year we had to ask for \$85,000. We thought we were going to get through this year, but we have had to ask for \$80,000. Our estimates are accompanied by a brief letter, which probably you have here.

The CHAIRMAN. It is "Appendix A," page 47.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir; that is it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else? These are your only two items?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir; the \$80,000 and the \$600,000.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE. PRINTING.

STATEMENT OF COMMANDER C. C. TODD, HYDROGRAPHER, HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. "Printing and binding for the Navy Department." You had this for the last year?

Commander TODD. Yes, sir; it has been there for twenty years. But when I went there I found what I thought was a violation of law, which was that in order to piece out the appropriation they fixed the price for the publications of the office in this way: They would take the price of the printing and the binding, and also the price of composition, and they would divide that total by the number of the volumes of the edition, so that these books were costing the mariner twice as much as they should, according to the intent of the law.

Now, in the merchant marine the captains and masters of vessels are compelled to pay for their own books, and if the price of the books is fixed so high the consequence is that they do not buy them if they cost much. The owners do not furnish books to the captains and masters of their vessels. The law contemplated that they should have them at a reasonable rate; and when I asked the officers of the Department about it the price was cut down one-half by taking out the price of the composition from the estimate of cost, and consequently the receipts from the sales were cut down one-half, and the result is that

\$12,000 is not enough, it will not run us, and therefore this deficiency of \$3,000 is asked.

The CHAIRMAN. The proceeds of these sales are accredited to your appropriation and are available for expenditure?

Commander TODD. Yes, sir; but when you cut down the cost of the books 50 per cent, as has been done, and then give the agents their percentage, the returns to the Hydrographic Office are reduced 50 per cent; so that whereas we might have expected five or six thousand dollars during this seven months, we get only \$3,000. We do not know what it will be; we can not tell.

The CHAIRMAN. In point of fact, you get from the sales of the documents you speak of the cost price?

Commander TODD. No, sir; under this ruling we must deduct—for instance, we send down the requisitions to the Public Printer, and he sends up the cost, and under the law we must deduct from that cost the cost of composition, which is about one-half of the cost the Public Printer sends us, and we divide the remainder by the number of books in the edition; so that nearly 50 per cent of the money charged against us is absolutely gone from us, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, your customers for this class of publications get them for about half cost?

Commander TODD. Yes, sir; that is the intention of the Government. They give them for the cost of printing and binding; that is the intention of the law.

The CHAIRMAN. You say it is the intention of the law?

Commander TODD. That is the decision.

The CHAIRMAN. Who made that decision?

Commander TODD. I applied to the Navy Department for the construction of the law. Perhaps Mr. Peters can give you information on that.

Mr. PETERS. Yes, sir; the Judge-Advocate-General made the decision. The cost of the paper and the printing and binding, according to his decision, should be the cost of the books distributed to the mariners and the shipowners.

The CHAIRMAN. The cost of the paper and printing, and not the cost of the composition?

Commander TODD. Yes, sir; that is the decision under which we are working.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Peters, will you send the committee a copy of that decision, and a copy of a clause that would fairly make the customer pay the cost, the same as all other people who buy public documents—the cost of printing and binding?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The cost of the book.

Commander TODD. That was the construction which has been heretofore placed by the Hydrographic Office upon the law in the sale of these books.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely.

Mr. PETERS. When the hydrographer asked for a decision, the Judge-Advocate-General made the decision that the cost of printing and binding should be the cost of the books, and not the cost of the composition. I can send you a copy of that decision.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would, and also send me a copy of a provision such as I have indicated, as short as you can make it. I do not know what action the committee will take, but submit to the commit-

tee a provision that would go back to the former practice--changing the law, in other words, so as to make the customer pay the actual cost.

Commander TODD. So as to make it self-sustaining.

The CHAIRMAN. So far as the book is concerned, that would include composition?

Mr. PETERS. No, sir; the composition of the book is the composition that is charged for by the Public Printer for printing.

Commander TODD. Setting up the type.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that is not counted in the cost of this book?

Commander TODD. No, sir; it is eliminated.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me it ought to be that the cost of this book, which means the setting up of the type, the printing, and the binding, ought to be the measure of the price of this book. Then, there is donated to the purchaser the preparation of the book and the editing and investigation in its preparation. I do not think that should be included, but I think the cost of producing it after the manuscript leaves your office, Commander Todd, ought to be the measure of the price. Otherwise, for the benefit of the merchant marine, you would tax the corn marine or the dry-land fellow.

Commander TODD. These books are very expensive, and the great cost makes the price very high to the people who use it and who can ill afford to pay for it. It does not affect the naval officers, but the burden will fall upon the ship masters and captains, who can ill afford, and in many cases will not pay so high a price for these books.

The CHAIRMAN. If they do not pay it the fellow that plows corn will have to.

Mr. PETERS. I should say, before saying whether that should be done or not, that the practice of other maritime nations who use similar publications should be consulted.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well; you can give us that also.

Mr. PETERS. Commander Todd will give you that.

Commander TODD. We can not piece out without this \$3,000 on this year.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand. I think the \$3,000 ought to go in under the statement here, but I was speaking about the future.

Commander TODD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all?

Commander TODD. Yes, sir; that is all.

Mr. PETERS. While you are on this, on page 43 of Document No. 352, there is an increase of the printing of the department of \$15,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; it is \$18,000 altogether.

Mr. PETERS. Yes, sir; \$18,000 for the Hydrographic Office altogether. There is no argument or statement that could be made to the committee more satisfactory than the table which I have made here for five years, which is on page 43 of Document No. 352. It shows the general increase of the Navy and the general increase of the requisitions on the Government Printer, and you will find that the general appropriation is increased about in proportion. It is a thing that can not be obviated in any way, and it causes a good deal of trouble to the Secretary and around the Department to do it.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

STATEMENT OF V. L. COTTMAN, OF THE BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, U. S. N.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is to reimburse the appropriation for the cost of the new fresh-water system connecting with the mains of the Contra Costa Water Company at Oakland, Cal. The note says that this expenditure was rendered necessary by the water in the wells, which at first was of excellent quality, becoming gradually impregnated with chlorine until it was rendered entirely unfit for use. There is no trouble in this first estimate.

Commander COTTMAN. No, sir; nothing further than to state what is stated right here.

The CHAIRMAN. The work has been done and the money paid?

Commander COTTMAN. Yes, sir; the money paid and it is only necessary to reimburse it. It was absolutely necessary on account of the water being unfit to drink.

The CHAIRMAN. Because of new water system? I do not quite understand. Was there an appropriation for a new water system?

Commander COTTMAN. The water was at first furnished on the island, but it became so salty that it could not be used, and water had to be run over from Oakland under water.

The CHAIRMAN. Naval training station, California—

Commander COTTMAN. This money was used out of the maintenance fund for the station.

The CHAIRMAN. When was this constructed, this station? I do not understand it.

Commander COTTMAN. This is the doctor's report, which states here that the water was unfit to drink.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that, and I understand the necessity for it, but it has all been done and paid for.

Commander COTTMAN. Yes, sir; it has all been done.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not quit, then? This says to reimburse the appropriation for the cost of the new fresh-water system. That is what I am trying to find out.

Commander COTTMAN. The money used for this was used out of the maintenance fund of the training station.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the naval station?

Commander COTTMAN. Yes, sir; of the naval training station; and this is to reimburse that for that amount which was taken from the maintenance of the station.

The CHAIRMAN. That appropriation was \$30,000. This is a new station?

Commander COTTMAN. Yes, sir; comparatively new. It is not entirely completed yet.

The CHAIRMAN. And this language in the bill was broad enough to let you use this money for this purpose?

Commander COTTMAN. The idea is that they have used \$6,000 more than was anticipated.

(The Chairman here read the item making appropriation for the California Naval Station.)

The CHAIRMAN. This appropriation, I see, was for construction as

well as other things, and fresh water is mentioned in it, so that you could use this money?

Commander COTTMAN. Yes, sir; but they have spent \$6,000, the necessity for which was never anticipated when that appropriation was made, as they then expected to get the fresh water on the island. If they had known this in advance, they would have asked for \$36,000 instead of \$30,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this station occupied now?

Commander COTTMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has it been occupied for the naval training station?

Commander COTTMAN. Two years.

The CHAIRMAN. Two years?

Commander COTTMAN. Yes, sir. The apprentices have lived on a ship until the barracks were ready, and they have only latterly moved into the barracks.

The CHAIRMAN. This year?

Commander COTTMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What time?

Commander COTTMAN. I could not say exactly, but within a few months. There are 174 of them there at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, here comes another item for cost of fresh water during the remainder of the present fiscal year, \$1,035. The other now is for past years. This was done last year, was it not?

Commander COTTMAN. No, sir; it was done during the present year.

The CHAIRMAN. According to this, the work was started in November, 1900.

Commander COTTMAN. They did not expect to have to bring the fresh water over from Oakland. This water has been piped over from Oakland.

Mr. BARNEY. This is only a matter of bookkeeping with you. You thought it proper to get it out of the other appropriation?

Commander COTTMAN. It was used out of the other appropriation, and that appropriation was \$30,000 when they expected to find the water on the island, but they did not find it there, and it cost \$6,000 to bring it over there from Oakland.

The CHAIRMAN. And the work has been done and paid for?

Commander COTTMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you understand that these others have all been paid?

Commander COTTMAN. No, sir; they are held up and refused payment for the lack of funds to pay them.

The CHAIRMAN. They have had the service?

Commander COTTMAN. Yes, sir; they have had the service.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me we had better put them in. I can understand these others better than I can the fresh-water matter. It seems to me you are having it twice on that.

The next is "Transportation, recruiting, and contingent." Is that yours?

Commander COTTMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. House Document 185 is referred to?

Commander COTTMAN. Yes; \$6,200 of that is for transportation of the additional enlisted men of the 5,000 that are enlisted between now and the 30th of June, and \$5,250 is for the transportation of men dis-

charged by medical survey that come home from the Philippines and other outlying possessions and have to be transferred across the continent.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this involve legislation; is this authorized by law now?

Commander COTTMAN. The transportation of additional enlisted men is authorized by law. The transfer of men discharged by medical survey is authorized by law. As to the transportation of men discharged by expiration of enlistment, the law says that if they have enlisted in an Atlantic port and are returned to a Pacific port they must be returned to the Atlantic port. Now, as these people from the Philippines generally come to the Pacific coast, and generally enlisted on the Atlantic coast, they are entitled by law to be transported across again to the Atlantic coast; but the Government saves money by passing them on to where they enlisted—that is, in the interior. When this law was passed the seafaring men were all enlisted on the seacoast, and none in the interior. So this is merely an interpretation of the law.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is a bill of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for transportation, dated August 1, 1900, for \$1,405.18. That is an ascertained amount?

Commander COTTMAN. Yes, sir; an ascertained amount.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is a bill of the Wabash Railroad Company. Is that ascertained?

Commander COTTMAN. Yes, sir; the same thing.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is an audited account?

Commander COTTMAN. Yes, sir.

EMERGENCY FUND.

STATEMENT OF LIEUTENANT WEBSTER.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 66 is your item, "To meet unforeseen contingencies for the maintenance of the Navy, constantly arising, to be expended at the discretion of the President, \$130,000." Does not this tell the whole story?

Mr. PETERS. Up to the present time they have expended out of the \$300,000 authorized out of the emergency fund all but \$7,000.

They have those colliers at the foreign stations at the present time, and out of the \$293,000 they have paid for their expenses up to the 15th day of January. After that they are not provided for, and it is necessary that that emergency fund be increased \$130,000 or \$133,000 to carry them to the 1st of July. In the naval bill they have asked for enough to carry them during the next year, but they are abroad now, and that is a thing necessary to be appropriated for.

Lieutenant WEBSTER. The Bureau of Equipment say they can not get the coal without the colliers. They are abroad now, and they must have this.

The CHAIRMAN. The following letter from the Secretary asks that this estimate be increased to \$144,356:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 30, 1901.

SIR: Referring to this Department's letter of the 24th instant, relative to the necessity of a deficiency appropriation of \$130,000 under the appropriation "Emergency fund, Navy Department, 1901," for which a formal estimate was forwarded

to the Treasury Department for transmission to Congress on the same date, I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter from Col. F. L. Denny, quartermaster, U. S. M. C., with an indorsement thereon by the brigadier-general commandant, U. S. M. C., in which he requests an allotment of the sum of \$14,356 from the appropriation "Emergency fund, Navy Department, 1901," to cover requisitions for military supplies, repairs, and improvements, and contingent expenses, quartermaster's department, Marine Corps, which objects are actually and urgently required and can not be paid for out of the regular appropriations of the Marine Corps.

As the appropriation "Emergency fund, Navy Department, 1901," is practically exhausted, the request of the quartermaster of the Marine Corps can not be complied with, and it is requested, therefore, that the estimate for a deficiency appropriation of \$130,000 under the above-mentioned appropriation for the present fiscal year be increased by \$14,356, to cover the expenditures in question.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1901.

SIR: Since submitting estimates on the 5th instant, for reference to the Congress with a view to their incorporation in a deficiency bill, of certain sums shown to be necessary for the maintenance of the quartermaster's department of the Marine Corps for the unexpired portion of the current fiscal year, this office has received requisitions and information which show that the estimates submitted are insufficient in amount for the object in view and that an additional sum of \$14,356 is required to meet known emergencies.*

To-day this office received a requisition from Maj. T. C. Prince, brigade quartermaster, Cavite, for various and sundry camp and garrison supplies reported to be necessary for the health, comfort, and efficiency of the marines in the Philippines and at Guam, which will cost to purchase \$6,900, and to transport to destination \$600. The supplies required consist of such articles as field and garrison tools and implements, kitchen and mess utensils; paints, oils, and varnish; hardware, sheet iron, and zinc; lumber, cement, and brick; disinfectants and plumbing supplies of various kinds and in considerable quantities. These stores are for use at four stations in the Philippines and at Guam, and are intended for buildings occupied and needing repairs and improvements, also temporary quarters to be constructed. All articles mentioned on the requisition are such as would usually be employed for such object, and as the quantity called for seems to be reasonable, prudent administration and due economy in expenditures appear to have been exercised. The requisition of Major Prince is approved by his commanding officer, Col. H. C. Cochrane; also by the commander in chief of the Asiatic Station.

This office also received to-day a requisition from the assistant quartermaster, these headquarters, for clothing bags, haversacks, canteens, etc., the estimated cost of which is \$3,500. In transmitting the requisition this officer reports that he has on hand for issue only 35 serviceable accouterments of the kind and that there is immediate need for 500 of each.

In addition to the foregoing a bill has just been received for gun slings from the Army, issued to the assistant quartermaster, these headquarters, amounting to \$1,056.

Requisitions from the commanding officer at Guam call for plumbing supplies costing about \$2,000; transportation charges, \$300.

The total expenditure involved in the foregoing items is \$14,356.

As stated in the communication of this office transmitting estimates recommended to be incorporated in a deficiency bill, the extraordinary expenditures on account of three battalions of marines organized for service in China so reduced the regular annual appropriations that there are not funds available for maintenance of the quartermaster's department for the unexpired portion of the current fiscal year. From a balance of accounts, struck this date, it appears that the unexpired portion of the appropriation for military stores is less than \$2,000; that for contingent about \$1,800. The payment of various and sundry expenditures which have been authorized will practically exhaust these appropriations, and they can not, therefore, meet the expenditures referred to in the preceding paragraphs.

As the supplies and stores referred to are actually and urgently required, as there is no available appropriation out of which they can be procured, and as it is not

deemed advisable to submit additional estimates for incorporation in a deficiency bill, I have to recommend that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to allot from the emergency fund of the Navy Department, 1901, to the quartermaster's department of the Marine Corps the sum of \$14,356, under the following head:

"For military supplies, repairs and improvements and contingent expenses, quartermaster's department, Marine Corps, \$14,356."

Very respectfully,

F. L. DENNY,
Colonel, Quartermaster.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL COMMANDANT,
United States Marine Corps, Headquarters.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., January 26, 1901.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of the Navy.

In view of the necessity which is fully stated in detail by the quartermaster in the attached letter, it is respectfully and earnestly recommended that an allotment of \$14,356 be made from the emergency fund, Navy Department, 1901, to be expended for the objects specified in the attached letter.

The articles mentioned by the quartermaster are actually and urgently required, can not be paid for out of any of the regular appropriations of the Marine Corps, and the necessity for them could not be foreseen at the time the deficiency estimates were submitted.

GEO. C. REID,
Colonel, Adjutant and Inspector, and Acting Commandant.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

STATEMENT OF SURG. J. D. GATEWOOD, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Dr. GATEWOOD. The Surgeon-General desires to express his regret that owing to sickness he can not be present

The CHAIRMAN. Your first item there is \$20,000.

Dr. GATEWOOD. That is to add to the Medical Department. It was impracticable to get any idea of certain additional expenses that have been incident, first, to the increase of the Navy, and, second, to the disturbances in China. The Bureau was under an expense of something like \$10,000 or \$11,000 as an incident of the disturbances over there. Then there have been several new positions established in the Philippines, all of which have required new medical outfits, and there has been a steady increase in the number of the personnel and the number of enlisted men in the service.

On the present bill I believe there is 5,000 more. That will probably make a deficiency on the appropriation for this year over what is asked now.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for this year?

Dr. GATEWOOD. I mean the appropriation pending now—next year.

The CHAIRMAN. About \$10,000 or \$11,000 on account of China?

Dr. GATEWOOD. Yes, sir; \$10,000 or \$11,000. This is an estimate to a great extent. That is to say, there is about \$13,000 or \$14,000 deficiency now, and the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, which keeps the accounts of the various bureaus, assures us that about \$20,000 altogether will carry the Medical Department through.

The CHAIRMAN. Thirteen thousand dollars or \$14,000 of deficiency?

Dr. GATEWOOD. Yes, sir; now. Of course there are certain fixed charges, and we think we would not double on them. About \$13,000 or \$14,000 more will carry us through.

MARINE CORPS.

STATEMENT OF COL. F. L. DENNY, QUARTERMASTER, HEAD-QUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS, U. S. N.

The CHAIRMAN. Take the first item in the bill, \$6.50.

Colonel DENNY. That is explained on page 48. It is a case of where the Auditor held that it should be charged to another year than that against which it was charged.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the only question?

Colonel DENNY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. One hundred thousand rifle ball cartridges?

Colonel DENNY. Yes, sir; that is a case where cartridges were issued to marines in China at Tientsin, and the bill only came in a few days ago, and if we had paid it out of the regular appropriation bill we would have had nothing to pay the usual regular monthly expenses, our appropriation had gotten so low.

The CHAIRMAN. Purchase of military equipments, \$20,000. What have you expended up to date?

Colonel DENNY. There is a balance to-day of about \$420.

The CHAIRMAN. It is all expended?

Colonel DENNY. Yes, sir; all expended. The explanation of all this, hereafter, Mr. Chairman, is simply the service in China.

The CHAIRMAN. That explains it all?

Colonel DENNY. Yes, sir; the whole thing. It is every bit of it charged to that. I would like permission to suggest that the amount asked under transportation and recruiting be reduced \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You want that reduced how much?

Colonel DENNY. That could stand a reduction of \$10,000. When I put this in I thought I could get it immediately. But we have simply shut up the offices and have not been at any expense this month.

The CHAIRMAN. Commutation of quarters for one enlisted man at Philadelphia, \$120. What does that mean?

Colonel DENNY. It is a case of a very deserving man, who is an old soldier and a good one, and if anything could be done for him I should be glad to have it done. That has been recommended by the commandant.

The CHAIRMAN. What is his pay now?

Colonel DENNY. Seventeen dollars and something a month. He is one of those general-service clerks—if you remember that title in the Army—and is on duty there, and as such would be entitled to hire quarters, as he does not get quarters from the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. He does not get quarters from the Government?

Colonel DENNY. No, sir; and he has to pay for them outside, and he is out that much money. Once before you did a good turn for the leader of the band by putting him under that category, and that was a good thing, and I think he ought to have it, but unfortunately the appropriation which put this man under that category did not increase the number of men who were entitled to the allowance.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got that all right this year?

Colonel DENNY. Yes, sir; it is all right this year; they increased the number.

The CHAIRMAN. You are all right for this year and next year?

Colonel DENNY. This year and every year, I hope.

The CHAIRMAN. This would run for the current year commutation of quarters?

Colonel DENNY. No, sir; last year.

The CHAIRMAN. This man is getting his money now?

Colonel DENNY. Yes, sir; this is for the year he did not get it.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be last year?

Colonel DENNY. Yes, sir; I submitted that to your committee last year, and I do not know why it was not included.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know why.

The CLERK OF THE COMMITTEE. It is submitted in the estimates for the year 1901.

The CHAIRMAN. Maybe this is another fellow?

Colonel DENNY. No, sir; it is referred to on page 48 of my letter of explanation.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It is on the deficiency.

The CLERK OF THE COMMITTEE. It would be for the fiscal year 1897, according to this [referring to document].

Colonel DENNY. Yes, sir; this is an old clerk. That is the year I was trying to fix it. It is 1897. Under the language of the appropriation bill of that year he was cut out.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Now, the next item, what have you to say about that? You submit \$28,750. China explains that also?

Colonel DENNY. Yes, sir. That is simply the household and field expenses of the Marine Corps. It takes in everything that we need in the house and in the field.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand, but the appropriation was \$61,700, and now you ask for \$28,750 in addition. China explains that?

Colonel DENNY. Yes, sir. And the fact that it costs \$3,000 a month for the usual, regular expenses of the posts, for water, gas, and matters of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all, is it?

Colonel DENNY. That is all, sir.

Pardon me, but I would like to know if a letter was submitted to you from the Secretary suggesting a further deficiency. Some time ago we wrote the Department a letter asking for \$14,356 out of the emergency fund, and the Secretary notified us that it would be submitted to you.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. We have that.

The CLERK OF THE COMMITTEE. A supplemental letter asking for \$14,356 more.

Colonel DENNY. Very well; I have a copy of it here which I will leave with you.

MONDAY, *February 11, 1901.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

STATEMENT OF MR. E. M. DAWSON, CHIEF CLERK INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

POSTAGE.

The CHAIRMAN. For postage stamps for the Department of the Interior and its bureaus, etc., \$500. How much of this is for documents?

Mr. DAWSON. Our appropriation is \$3,600.

The CHAIRMAN. But I mean how much do you pay for postage? You have the franking privilege everywhere in this country.

Mr. DAWSON. This postage is entirely for the payment of postage on documents sent abroad. Three-fourths of it is used for paying postage on the Patent Office Gazette and copies of specifications which we send abroad to subscribers. We get back about \$1,000 of it. We charge domestic subscribers \$5 for the Gazette and we get \$10 from the foreign subscribers, so \$5 of the subscription abroad is to repay us postage, and that goes into the Treasury, as you know, and we do not get the benefit of that in our postage account.

The CHAIRMAN. You need this additional \$500 now?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not a fund to send documents abroad through the Smithsonian Institution?

Mr. DAWSON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for postage pure and simple?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Principally for the Gazette?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. What does that subscription amount to? How extensive is the circulation?

Mr. DAWSON. We have about 200 foreign subscribers. I do not know the number of domestic subscribers.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Quite extensive, is it?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir; it is very largely subscribed for.

STATIONERY.

The CHAIRMAN. For stationery for the Department of the Interior and its several bureaus and offices, including the Civil Service Commission, you ask a deficiency of \$6,000. You had last year \$63,500, and this year you had \$55,500, and as you estimate a deficiency of \$6,000 it will make it \$61,500, a little less than you had last year?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a necessary item?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir; we have spent up to this time \$36,446.59.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by this time; the 1st of February or the 1st of January?

Mr. DAWSON. Up to January 31.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

The CHAIRMAN. Your next item is for printing and binding for the Interior Department, including the Civil Service Commission, \$50,000. You had \$368,000 last year all told, and this will make you \$350,000 for this year?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. A little bit of a falling off. What have you expended, say, up to the 1st of February or up to the 1st of January, as you may have it?

Mr. DAWSON. Up to the 1st of February, for the first seven months, we have spent \$209,681.94; that is at the rate of \$29,954.56 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. Fifty thousand dollars, you think, will cover it?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir. Our deficiency really, from the figures I have given you, would seem to be about \$59,453 if we spent at the

same rate, but we have only asked for \$50,000, and will try to get through on that.

LIGHTING AND HEATING PLANT.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask a question, a little bit about the light matter. I think we reported in the sundry civil bill a larger amount than your original estimate, through a conference between you and the experts from the Treasury Department. Will you give me an opinion now as to how much conduits you have to make between the Post-Office Department building and the Pension Office. You have the right to use conduits where they are now laid by other parties.

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir; and those that have been laid since, well, a certain date—I forget the date of the passage of the law—but a part of the conduit between us and the Pension Office was laid prior to that date and is only what is called a 2-wire or a 4-wire conduit, and the other is an 8-wire. We have the right to use what has been constructed since the date of that law requiring them to permit the United States to use their conduits. Now, roughly speaking, we will have to build across Seventh street from the building if we go down E street or F street. We can go down E street all the way to the east side of Judiciary square, across Fifth street, and then we would have to build a conduit from E street to the Pension building. That is one way. The principal expense there will be the long stretch across Judiciary square and the crossing of E street from the Post Office building to the east side of Seventh street. Then on F street we do not have to cross Seventh street, if we can use another conduit crossing Seventh street, but we will have to build from Seventh street and Sixth street to the west—

The CHAIRMAN. You will do whichever is the more economical?

Mr. DAWSON. Oh, yes, sir. Mr. Allen, the electrical engineer of the District government, in talking with me, said he thought it would be more desirable and not much more expensive for us to build our conduit all the way from Seventh street to the Pension building and have our own conduit. There is only one block we could avail ourselves of; that is from Sixth to Fifth street.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course this expenditure is made by the Interior Department, and it makes no difference on earth to the committee under whose direction it is made. All I want to say about it is this: The observation of the committee has been, in various matters touching expenditures for light and heating and so on about public buildings here, there, and yonder, that there has been much faulty engineering—as a matter of fact, money thrown away simply because you did not start big enough, and then you got somebody in who called himself an electrical engineer who was not worth anything; but I take it for granted this appropriation is going to be made, and from what I know about you you get the worth of your money, and I do not care how you shall do it?

Mr. DAWSON. We shall call in, as the committee has shown preference, the Treasury experts. I shall recommend to the secretary that we ask the Secretary of the Treasury to permit that Department to get us up the detailed plans and specifications for the work. We shall not attempt it ourselves.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no care about that one way or the other, so you get the results, but Mr. Hills, I know——

Mr. DAWSON. A very good man.

The CHAIRMAN. Hills, either through what he knows himself or what he knows other people know along that line, is one of the most efficient men we have come in contact with.

Mr. DAWSON. He is a very excellent man indeed; and I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, I am very much indebted for that appropriation for that light. It is greatly in the direction of economy and safety of these buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. At the same time lighting and heating?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

STATEMENT OF MR. CHARLES D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The CHAIRMAN. For engraving and printing the geological maps of the United States you ask a deficiency of \$10,000. You had \$70,000 this year and \$62,500 last year?

Mr. WALCOTT. Mr. Cannon, we have always had in stock sufficient paper so we could have it dried and hard and ready to be used for the printing of our maps. At the present time we have to buy our stock of paper month by month; we have not means to do more than that. We wish to buy this \$10,000 worth of paper and use some of it for immediate use and place the other in our drying room, where it will become seasoned and hardened. Otherwise we are obliged to go on with this green paper, and if we do that it stretches under the presses and we can not obtain those accurate results we desire, and the registration is not as good; in other words, it is a loss of accuracy and a loss of the best results by depending upon a temporary purchase of paper from time to time.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this goes into paper?

Mr. WALCOTT. Every cent of it.

The CHAIRMAN. If this \$10,000 goes in you will get in substance \$10,000 worth of paper, and it would save your appropriation for the next year that much?

Mr. WALCOTT. We are one year behind with our work now. I asked \$75,000 for the coming year, so as to help catch up on that. If we get this \$10,000 it will help so much toward catching up with this year's shortage in our printing.

The CHAIRMAN. You asked for \$75,000?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir. We need that very much in order to catch up with our work.

The CHAIRMAN. For the purchase of necessary books for the library and the payment for the transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange, \$5,620. You had \$6,912 last year, and you want this year \$5,620?

Mr. WALCOTT. There was over \$4,000 deficiency appropriated last year for the bills already incurred. At the meeting of the committee last winter I made the statement that the \$2,000 regular appropria-

tion would not be sufficient, but also stated I believed that no deficiency would be incurred, but the material would be held until the appropriation was made by Congress for sending it out. Now, at the present time we have in the cellars of the Survey, wrapped ready to be sent to Europe at the rate of 5 cents a pound, an amount that will come to \$2,745, and there is not wrapped but ready to be sent enough to make up a total of \$4,120. In other words, the material is there ready to be shipped and we have no means to ship it.

The CHAIRMAN. You have exhausted the \$2,000?

Mr. WALCOTT. We have exhausted the \$2,000, and the appropriation made for the coming fiscal year, 1902, will be entirely taken up by the sendings of that year. In other words, we have no money to send them out. For the last fiscal year we had \$2,000 and a deficiency of \$4,000 to help us out.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for furnishing the new addition to the Hooe Building—

Mr. WALCOTT. Is there not in connection with the paragraph before an item for the purchase of necessary books for the library?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. WALCOTT. Now, of the appropriation made for the current year, \$2,000, for the transmission of documents and purchase of books we have paid out \$1,574.45 for sending out books and publications through the Smithsonian exchange, and there are also bills coming in for materials sent to us which we can not estimate for in advance. That will take some part of that and leave us a very small amount for books. We need for the immediate purchase of books about \$1,774.47, and I have asked this \$1,500 to supplement and carry out that in order to keep the Survey library up and get into the hands of our experts the current literature and researches going on all over the world, which we need as much as our tools and instruments, and I have a statement made up by the librarian showing we need to purchase \$1,500 worth of books.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, for furnishing the new addition to the Hooe Building?

Mr. WALCOTT. That is another item. At the last session of Congress there was an appropriation made of \$5,000 for additional rent, and the building has been completed, and we are occupying it as best we can temporarily and using any material which we have for desks, and we use boxes and cases and everything of the kind, but we have no furniture for it, no material for covering the floors, and no material for installing the library in the new addition. To do that we want to put in fireproof or steel book stacks, which are not a permanent fixture to the building, but which can be used indefinitely for the shelving. If we use pine, it simply furnishes material for a bonfire in that room, and we wish to put in improved book stacks, and this \$12,000 is to cover the cost of the book stacks, the desks, and the necessary furniture for that building.

The CHAIRMAN. What does that do, put on any style?

Mr. WALCOTT. Not at all; we have done away with rosewood furniture and everything of that kind and we use hard pine and the ordinary type desk, such as is used in the Interior Department.

PUBLIC LAND SERVICE.

REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.

**STATEMENT OF MR. BINGER HERMANN, COMMISSIONER OF THE
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. GEORGE RED-
WAY, CHIEF OF ACCOUNTS DIVISION.**

The CHAIRMAN. For salaries and commissions of registers of land offices, \$100,000—that is the amount required to pay their regular salary?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have gone far enough to know it will take that amount of money for 1901?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For the fiscal year 1900 you estimate \$30,000. That is ascertained?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. For contingent expenses of land offices you ask \$60,000?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You had last year \$160,000, and you ask now for 1901 \$195,000, including the \$60,000. Why do you increase the estimate there that much?

Mr. HERMANN. That is owing entirely to the vast increase of public business in the local land offices. The note shows it very concisely.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend the first six months?

Mr. HERMANN. I do not think we have the expense for the past six months.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Redway). Can you tell me?

Mr. REDWAY. It is more than this deficiency would seem to indicate. It is more in proportion to the estimate of \$60,000.

The CHAIRMAN. After all, these contingent expenses ought not to increase in proportion as the revenues increase. In other words, you have to have an office and a certain amount of force and the contingencies ought not to increase in the same proportion as the revenues increase.

Mr. HERMANN. I think we are basing our estimate upon the actual facts as they become disclosed to us. We have a number of applications from local land offices for increased clerical force. This land office must have one and another must have two clerks on account of their increased amount of work.

The CHAIRMAN. This appropriation is not used to increase salaries at these land offices?

Mr. HERMANN. No, sir; there are no instances of that.

EXPENSES OF DEPOSITING PUBLIC MONEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is expenses of depositing public moneys. You want \$500 there?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. It requires that?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers—

HEARINGS IN LAND ENTRIES.

Mr. HERMANN. Before you pass to the next item just in its order there here is an item which has not been estimated for through the Secretary in the formal estimate, but one which imperatively demands attention because of the fact it involves the expenses of hearings in the regular land offices, and which if this amount be not provided for there will be no provision whatever for the hearings perhaps for at least five months. These are hearings in cases in the local land offices.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Is this altogether new in the Department?

Mr. HERMANN. No, sir. This is simply a deficiency which we have not asked in the formal estimate.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. There is no estimate in for it?

Mr. HERMANN. No, sir; not for the deficiency.

Mr. REDWAY. You gave us \$4,500, and that was not enough. For next year you have given us \$6,000.

Mr. HERMANN. You acknowledged the demand existed by reason of giving us \$6,000 instead of \$4,500, which is now the appropriation.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. You will have the estimate sent in in the regular way to the committee?

Mr. HERMANN. We will have that done; yes.

DEPREDACTIONS ON PUBLIC TIMBER.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Now, on page 45, "Depredations on public timber, for protecting public lands, etc., \$6,000." What have you to say about that?

Mr. HERMANN. What I have to say in regard to this is the \$125,000 of appropriation is made for the salaries and expenses of special agents in protecting public lands against depredations, frauds, etc., through the local land offices in obtaining titles, but we discovered, owing to the increased business in that line, there is a deficiency of \$60,000.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. You had an increased appropriation last year?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir. There are about 60 agents at the present time on the pay roll, and with all of that force we find there is a vast amount of fraud being perpetrated here and there as to which it is impossible for them to give their attention—

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend the first six months?

Mr. HERMANN. I can not apportion it in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. But you know in point of fact?

Mr. HERMANN. I will say for about eight months of the year we will exceed the \$125,000, leaving us without anything to pay any force for four months of the year. It is about in that proportion.

The CHAIRMAN. Then your \$60,000 will just about keep the same force for the rest of the year?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So, in eight months you will have spent \$125,000, and then you have to quit the service or else have this deficiency?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir; that is the explanation.

The CHAIRMAN. Do these parties really detect frauds?

Mr. HERMANN. They do, indeed.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there enough fines, etc., collected to pay their expenses?

Mr. HERMANN. As near as I can recall; I may be in error, but the receipts last year amounted to about \$234,000, cash receipts from depredations, with a great number of suits pending now in the courts.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose the object of these agents is largely preventive, as well as detecting frauds?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir. Probably there is more saved in the way of prevention than what actually comes into the Treasury through fines.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you regard this as valuable service?

Mr. HERMANN. I regard it as the most valuable service in the Government.

PROTECTION OF FOREST RESERVES.

The CHAIRMAN. As valuable as the next item, "For protection and administration of forest reserves?"

Mr. HERMANN. As important, each one being of a different nature. One preserves the timber against fires, which is the greatest enemy the forests suffer from, and the other protects the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. Allow me to ask you? You estimate \$25,000 for the protection of forest reserves. You had last year \$210,000 and we gave you this year \$300,000, an increase of \$90,000, and you come and ask \$25,000 more. Do you recollect what will be expended by the 4th of March, or say for the first eight months of that appropriation, as near as you can approximate it?

Mr. HERMANN. For the protection of forests?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; or for the first six months, if you have it?

Mr. HERMANN. The great difficulty of making an estimate of that by months is in the fact there are fires occurring which we can not foretell. It is different entirely from the work done by the special agents—

The CHAIRMAN. I am not speaking of the future but of the past.

Mr. HERMANN. I do not think I can exactly give you that.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you write the committee a letter telling what was expended for the first six months?

Mr. HERMANN. I think we can do that very readily. I will say, to give an additional idea in regard to the service, that perhaps of the \$25,000 every dollar has been covered by enormous fires. Two fires alone near Los Angeles cost about \$20,000. We had in the service perhaps 200 people at one time from the city of Los Angeles. (See p. 82.)

The CHAIRMAN. How many millions of acres of forest reserves have we?

Mr. HERMANN. We have a reserve of 46,000,000, with about 56,000,000 additional acres which are represented in the form of proposed reserves, which make 100,000,000 of public domain in forest reserves, if we shall act upon the applications of the 54,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you regard this as an efficient service?

Mr. HERMANN. I do, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a pretty rapidly growing service. For instance, it is now 50 per cent more than it was last year?

Mr. HERMANN. I will venture just the prediction that for the coming year I do not think we will require as much as we did for the last year. Our force is far better trained, and they will do much better patrol work, and instead of having two fires, for which we expended

\$20,000, I do not think all the fires in the United States will exceed \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. For the coming year?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Owing to the better patrolling?

Mr. HERMANN. Owing to the far better patrolling with the system we are devising, and we are making an arrangement through the Agricultural Department by which they are to reforest and at the same time supervise the construction of wide fire trails through the forests. They are also supervising the sheep grazing, and supervising and laying out the plans for reforesting the denuded portion of the public domain inside the forest reserves. So, taking it all in all, I think we can keep within the appropriation very well the next year; but this \$25,000 is actually required by expenditures to date, and one expenditure was two fires which amounted to about \$20,000 alone, which I do not think will ever occur again to the same extent.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. May I ask a question? What is the great damage from fire in this part of the country? What harm does it do?

Mr. HERMANN. It does this: It destroys a great deal of the commercial timber which is of commercial value to the United States.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You mean grown-up timber?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir; which will take a hundred years to replace again; commercial timber ready for the mill.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. As I understand, you not only prevent fires, but prevent depredations on that timber. It is a double duty?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir; we prevent persons from coming in and cutting timber; prevent mill men from taking it without compensation.

Mr. BARNEY. In regard to agents, they get a per diem of \$3 and transportation, including sleeping-car fare. Where do these agents reside as a rule?

Mr. HERMANN. They reside all over the country—North, South, East, and West.

Mr. BARNEY. Do they receive mileage from wherever they live, although it may be hundreds of miles from there when they go to work?

Mr. HERMANN. Every person appointed—say from your town in Wisconsin—qualifies, and then he is given instructions to proceed immediately to wherever he is assigned, and he will be entitled to his mileage from that point on. We will tell him to proceed, for instance, to San Francisco to report for duty there, or say to Reno, Nev., or Helena, Mont. We may give him duty in the district around Helena, and perhaps there may be a radius of a hundred miles from Helena which would come within that district.

Mr. BARNEY. When he gets through there and he goes home does he get mileage home?

Mr. HERMANN. As a general rule with every department we pay a person's compensation back to the place of departure.

Mr. BARNEY. Suppose he lives in Washington and is sent to San Francisco, would he get mileage to San Francisco and return?

Mr. HERMANN. I do not know of a case where we send a man to San Francisco from here or from any point in the East, but our plan is when we send a man from the East to the West to send him from the nearest point in the East to the West because we have plenty of people in the West.

SEGREGATION OF LANDS IN NEW MEXICO.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 99 you have an estimate for expenses of selection and segregation of lands granted to the Territory of New Mexico, etc., \$7,000.

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I have read the document covering a letter from the governor of New Mexico and what you say and what the Secretary of the Interior says. In your judgment, ought any part of that be appropriated?

Mr. HERMANN. That is a question that submits itself to Congress, and I attempted to construe the original act of Congress. In the first place, the question is, Did Congress intend that it would continue to appropriate for the expenses in selecting and segregating this land in New Mexico under this grant? It gave \$10,000 for the purpose of selecting and segregation, but it did not appropriate for the future, and it provided that \$10,000 should be expended for that purpose. Now, the Territory has gone and expended about \$7,000 of the \$10,000; there remains about \$3,000, which will be exhausted in a short time. There is such a large area of public domain there which will inure to Mexico under this grant that the officials estimate it will take about \$25,000 on the part of Congress to complete the entire work. Therefore the question came before me as to how far I would recommend to the Secretary for this necessary appropriation.

Looking at the act of Congress, I make the report to you that this is the first instance in the history of the Government in which Congress has ever paid for the selection of a grant. It seemed to me sufficient, if the State or Territory got the grant, for it to do the work of selecting those lands out of its own funds. This is the first instance that Congress ever adopted the policy of appropriating a single dollar for the selection of such grant. It appropriated \$10,000 for this purpose in New Mexico. Now, then, the matter comes to you as to the construction of the law. Was it the intent that Congress hereafter will bear the further expenses of this segregation?

Was this appropriation of \$10,000 a notice or intimation that if it was not sufficient a further amount of money would be appropriated along the same line? Thinking it could not be construed in that way, I called your attention to the historical fact that Congress never before made such a precedent as this, and then I proceeded to say if it can be so construed, then I recommended that not \$25,000 be appropriated, but \$7,000, and that \$7,000 will be sufficient to do this work for some time because of the fact a large portion of the public domain which the Territory might select has not yet been surveyed, and we can not say how far the Territory will be entitled to indemnity selections until a survey is made and approved and plans filed in the local land office. Hence I do not see how it is possible for the Territory to be able to expend over \$7,000 for the purpose of selection during the next fiscal year. That is all the history of that.

The CHAIRMAN. A similar selection in all the other new States and Territories has been without expense to the Government except for the mere administration?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir. The original point made by the Territory was this: That unless somebody came to the assistance of the Territory, that there is not a dollar there, that they would have no authority to

sell this land, because it must be first segregated, and that presupposes an expense in advance. But that argument, in my mind, is answered by the fact they have already selected about 400,000 acres which have been segregated and set apart, and certainly they have a title to it, and now they can put their machinery in motion and dispose of that and get a fund by which to expend further money for a further segregation.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If that is true, why can not this \$10,000 be refunded to the Government? If that is the only precedent, why should they not, from the segregation of this land and disposal of it, refund that amount to the United States Government?

Mr. HERMANN. That would be for Congress to say, and not for the Department.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Is there a good reason why they should not do it?

Mr. HERMANN. Unless it can be shown there was no good reason for making the appropriation originally.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1901.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: In reply to your verbal request, I have the honor to inform you that the expenditures from the appropriation of \$125,000 for "Protecting public lands, timber, etc., fiscal year 1901," for the period beginning July 1, 1900, and ending December 31, 1900, amount in the aggregate to \$82,350.83, and that the expenditures from the appropriation of \$300,000 for "Protection of forest reserves, fiscal year 1901," for the same period amount in the aggregate to \$192,535.37.

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN,
Commissioner.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM A. JONES, COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The CHAIRMAN. You seem to have been held up on an account on page 10: "The accounting officers of the Treasury Department are hereby authorized and directed to pass to the credit of Capt. W. J. Nicholson, acting Indian agent, San Carlos Agency, Ariz., the sum of \$1,020.87, collected by him as grazing tax for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, on the San Carlos Indian Reservation, Ariz., and expended by him under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior."

Mr. JONES. That is only a matter of bookkeeping. He collected this money, which belonged to the Indians, and instead of turning it into the Treasury, he paid it direct to the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he have the authority to collect this tax?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the law required that it be turned into the Treasury?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And instead of that he paid it direct to the Indians?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Honorably so?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir; and under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he submit vouchers?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir; and they are in proper shape.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For service of officers, at \$15 per month each, and privates, at \$10 per month each, of Indian police." What is the necessity for that?

Mr. JONES. There is simply a shortage in the appropriation of last year for that amount.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you change the compensation?

Mr. JONES. No, sir; the compensation has been the same for years. A good deal of that shortage came from Alaska. We have nothing to do with the people up in Alaska, except to pay the bills.

The CHAIRMAN. That item amounts to \$600?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This item is just making available that much more money for the same service authorized in the Indian bill?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "To pay the expense of purchasing goods and supplies for the Indian service and pay of necessary employees; advertising, at rates not exceeding regular commercial rates; inspection, and all other expenses connected therewith, including telegraphing, \$10,000?"

Mr. JONES. That, Mr. Chairman, is somewhat accounted for by the additional clerks that we had to employ in the several warehouses on account of the change in the method of transportation that was inaugurated last year. Previous to that time we were compelled to advertise for transportation to the different agencies. For some reason or other the railroads would never bid. The result was that three or four private parties controlled the transportation of goods and we were at their mercy. A year ago Congress changed the law and gave the Bureau the right to ship in open market, dealing directly with the railroads. It resulted in the saving last year of a large sum of money. We take advantage now of land grants in the different parts of the country, and besides we cut the railroad rates down, and we get lower rates than the regular tariff rates. We are obliged to have four additional clerks, because heretofore we had only one bill of lading; we put it in a lump sum and it required only one item to cover the transportation to any particular point. Now we have to issue a separate bill of lading, and, more than that, we have to issue, attached to each of them, a copy of the invoice, which requires additional clerical service.

The CHAIRMAN. This appropriation is used for clerical services?

Mr. JONES. Not entirely; it is also used for advertising.

The CHAIRMAN. At what rate are these four additional clerks employed?

Mr. JONES. We pay three of them \$1,200 and one \$1,600. He is an expert. He is employed in the Chicago warehouse.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they employed all the time?

Mr. JONES. They are employed only temporarily.

The CHAIRMAN. They are not employed by the year?

Mr. JONES. No, sir. Last year we got through with the extra work in December.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an item here to change the rate of compensation of special agents from \$3 to \$3.50 per day.

Mr. JONES. I do not know anything about that. I think it is an error. The present amount is all we ask for.

The CHAIRMAN. At the bottom of page 104 you submit an estimate

of \$10,000 for contingencies of the Indian service. You had \$47,000 last year, and this would give you \$50,000?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are expending at the rate of \$50,000 a year?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir; I do not think we turned anything back on that appropriation—at least, but a small amount.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 106 there is an item "For reimbursement of Edward B. Russell, of Helena, Mont., for expenses incurred by him in December, 1897, in caring for and returning to the Blackfeet Agency, Mont., Edward Manyguns, a destitute Blackfoot Indian, for the fiscal year 1898, \$20.85."

Mr. JONES. I have not much to say about that item. It is a little hazy in my mind, but I remember that this man had taken care of the destitute Indian and we had no appropriation out of which to pay him. I think the service was rendered, and I think the man is entitled to pay.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For amount due Andrew John, a Seneca Indian, \$68.90." Why do you not pay that?

Mr. JONES. That is reimbursable; the appropriation had run out before that was paid.

The CHAIRMAN. Did John come down here on his own motion?

Mr. JONES. He has been here every year. As you know, he comes under color of authority from his people and has some sort of credentials. I do not think he is entitled to consideration, and have never thought so.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For amount due the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for railroad fare of Lester Bishop, a delegate of the Seneca Nation, in February, 1900 (reimbursable), \$22.35." That is for the same purpose?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For amount due Miss Louise Beveridge, deceased, for board and lodging of a delegation of Colville Indians in August and September, 1899, \$145.50." Why did you not pay that?

Mr. JONES. Because we had no money. They came on here without any authority. They paid their own way and had no money to return. We had no means to send them back, and they were around the town here for months, and finally the Catholic Bureau bought them tickets and sent them back; but Miss Beveridge has never received any compensation for keeping them.

The CHAIRMAN. The item on page 127 "For relief and support of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas and the Sioux, of Devils Lake, North Dakota, to be expended for their benefit under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in such manner and for such purposes as he may direct, \$25,000, to be immediately available," has been cared for in the Indian bill?

Mr. JONES. I think so. I think it was cared for in the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee has received the following letter from the Secretary of the Interior:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 1, 1901.

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

SIR: The work of making allotments in severalty to the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, provided for by an agreement dated June 4, 1891, which was ratified and confirmed by act of Congress approved March 2, 1895 (28 Stats., 876-895),

was suspended by the provisions of a resolution of the Senate of June 1, 1897, "until the compensation to be allowed and paid to said Indians for the lands in excess of allotments shall be finally determined."

The question of the compensation to be paid was determined by the Court of Claims on January 31 last, in accordance with mandate of the Supreme Court in the case of the Choctaw Nation, etc., *v. United States, etc.*, No. 18932.

The work of allotment which has been so long suspended, was, as indicated, commenced prior to the date of the aforesaid resolution, and should now be resumed and completed at the earliest possible date.

An appropriation of \$15,000 for the expenses of the allotment was made by said act of 1895, but I am informed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that a further appropriation of \$20,000 (in addition to an unexpended balance of \$10,843.85 of the previous appropriation) will be needed to complete the allotments.

Therefore, that the work may not be delayed until another Congress for lack of funds, the matter is respectfully brought to the attention of your committee, with the urgent request that an item providing an appropriation of \$20,000 "for completing allotments to the Wichitas and affiliated bands provided for by the act of March 2, 1895," be incorporated in the general deficiency bill.

Very respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary.

It seems that the Senate resolution of June 1, 1897, suspended the allotments.

Mr. JONES. The Senate has suspended several things in the Indian Office.

The CHAIRMAN. Just on a Senate resolution?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What does it mean which compensation "was determined by the Court of Claims on June 31 last?" The compensation for what?

Mr. JONES. For the land at \$1.25 an acre. There was a suit pending between the Chickasaws and the Choctaws and the Wichitas, and it was decided by the Court of Claims in favor of the Choctaws and Chickasaws. The suit was appealed to the Supreme Court and was remanded to the lower court in favor of the Wichitas. They are now in the treaty to specify the price that they are to receive per acre, with the understanding that the price shall not exceed \$1.25. We were unable to decide ourselves and we referred the matter to the Court of Claims, and they decided \$1.25, because other tribes had received that amount for the land.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see what that has to do with this question.

Mr. JONES. It was held up on that resolution pending the decision of this suit. Now the suit has been decided, and it is necessary to go on with the allotments. The land originally belonged to the Choctaws and Chickasaws. They seized a portion of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache reserve and claimed that after the allotments to these several tribes were made the surplus land reverted to them. The Wichitas claimed that they were entitled to the whole reservation and the surplus land as well. The Chickasaws brought suit to decide whether they were entitled to the surplus lands, and the Court of Claims decided in favor of the original land owners, the Choctaws and Chickasaws. Then they carried the case up to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court decided in favor of the Wichitas. Pending the decision of these suits the Senate passed a resolution directing the Department of the Interior to suspend allotments. Now that the suit has been decided and the matter is closed, we want to go on and finish the allotments.

The CHAIRMAN. In the meantime there has been a treaty made with these Wichitas, and they are having allotments made under that treaty?

Mr. JONES. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the treaty we made during the last session of Congress?

Mr. JONES. That was with the Creeks and Cherokees and the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches.

The CHAIRMAN. The same thing, precisely.

Mr. JONES. This is an adjoining reservation. It is what is known as the Jerome.

The CHAIRMAN. And to do that it will take, in addition to what you have, \$20,000?

Mr. JONES. It would not have taken as much as that, but the survey was made a long time ago and the mounds and the marks of the surveyor have become obliterated, and it is necessary to go over the whole ground and resurvey it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this amount available under the act of 1895?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation does not lapse?

Mr. JONES. No, sir; it is a continuing appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. And the additional \$10,000 will be enough to complete the allotments?

Mr. JONES. While they were allotting they spent about \$5,000 out of the \$15,000 originally appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. What you want is this \$20,000. How much will it cost then?

Mr. JONES. They have spent \$5,000 and it will cost \$35,000, if we spend this \$20,000.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you have \$10,000 unexpended?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That \$10,000 would be added to the \$20,000, if we should give it, besides the \$5,000 we have already expended?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF MR. BLAIN W. TAYLOR, CHIEF CLERK, POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit for fuel and repairs, for heating, lighting, and power plant, \$6,500. Heretofore, in the old building, you ran at the rate of about \$9,000 a year. The amount appropriated now was \$16,000, and you come in and add to that \$6,500. What is the cause of the deficiency?

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, of course, when we went into the building new conditions confronted us, and we did not know what appropriation it would take. We originally asked for \$30,000, but we got \$16,000, and our figures up to the 15th of January show that we have expended \$9,752.72 of that \$16,000, leaving a balance of \$6,247.28.

The CHAIRMAN. In seven months you have expended \$9,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Up to January 15.

The CHAIRMAN. Or rather in six and a half months?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes. During that period we expended nearly \$7,000. Our engineer estimated that it would require at least \$8,350 for coal alone for the remaining part of the year.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not got your coal store laid in?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; we can only store coal enough to last us a week at a time.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got no room there?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; not sufficient room.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not got a couple of acres of ground down there in the basement?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; but we have it covered with machinery, all except a comparatively small portion on the Twelfth street side of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. Really, do you mean to say that that great building was constructed, with that great basement taking nearly 2 acres of ground, and you have no room for coal except for a week's supply?

Mr. TAYLOR. I think a week's supply is all we can take care of.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any chance of increasing that?

Mr. TAYLOR. We could excavate under the sidewalk, and that is a subject we have had in contemplation.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is your machinery; up close to the sidewalk?

Mr. TAYLOR. The boilers I believe are near the center of the basement; or, rather, south of the center, I should say, of the basement.

The CHAIRMAN. Is your basement occupied by clerks?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; well, possibly the city post-office, I believe, has a small force down there, and I believe the Third Assistant Postmaster-General has some rooms occupied by his force, but that is comparatively small.

The CHAIRMAN. Two or three people?

Mr. TAYLOR. And I believe the carriers have a room in the basement.

The CHAIRMAN. They have a room for what?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is the headquarters of the carrier force of the city post-office.

Mr. MERRITT (postmaster). They call it the "swing room," which they use between trips when the carriers are still on duty. They have under the law to leave the post-office floor, and this place is provided for them.

The CHAIRMAN. How many carriers have you?

Mr. MERRITT. Two hundred and eighteen carriers.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Before you leave that item I want to ask him, have you got your year's supply of coal under contract?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Then it does not make any difference whether you have room for a week's or a month's supply. It is the business of the contractor to furnish you as you want it?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; but it would be more convenient, of course, to store some coal.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to say you can contract for coal cheaper to be delivered once a week than to get it in bulk?

Mr. TAYLOR. I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think you can get it as cheap as to contract to have it all supplied?

Mr. TAYLOR. I think if we could get it all in the summer season we could get it cheaper.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Why don't you make a contract in the summer?

Mr. TAYLOR. We make our contract; but the point is the storage of it, as I understand the chairman.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The question of storage is not a question in coal

delivery. It is the time when the cars on the road are the least used. If you can make a contract for coal over the Pennsylvania just when it would suit them best to haul it, then they will do their best to haul your coal.

Mr. TAYLOR. You understand we make our bids for coal and make a contract in May for the entire year; and, of course, the contractor knows the condition under which the coal is to be delivered to the Department, and he takes that into consideration when he makes his bid.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I should think you would see whether that was the case or not—if he can deliver coal cheaper by giving him storage room; but if it makes no difference in delivery under the contract, then it would not pay the Government to excavate under this sidewalk. It seems to me that is the whole practical question.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is, whether we have not a lot of misappropriated space in that basement. However, it will take all of this \$6,500 to get you through?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; we believe it will.

The CHAIRMAN. For miscellaneous items, including \$200 for law books, etc., you estimate \$3,200?

Mr. TAYLOR. The probable deficiency on that item arises largely from the fact we have had to buy quite a number of typewriters and numbering machines which the Department officers felt they must have in order to expedite business, and that is the only appropriation out of which we could pay for them.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by numbering machines?

Mr. TAYLOR. They are machines which we use in casting up accounts. It is a mechanical arrangement which does the work and saves in many instances clerk hire.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, the adding machines will do as much adding as three or four or five clerks?

Mr. TAYLOR. Can you make a statement on that line, Mr. Beavers?

Mr. BEAVERS. We use one in our office, and for verification it will save the labor of about one clerk. It will settle that clerk's work once for all; that is, it will verify the clerk's work in addition.

The CHAIRMAN. How many clerks have you got?

Mr. BEAVERS. Twenty-five.

The CHAIRMAN. You get an adding machine and you verify the work of 25 clerks, which it would take one clerk to do if you did not have the adding machine?

Mr. BEAVERS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not have to have one clerk to run the adding machine?

Mr. BEAVERS. But it runs so much faster; it adds about five times as fast as a clerk can, and it is absolutely correct.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Could not one clerk do it?

Mr. BEAVERS. Not unless you gave him his time. We paid in New York, with the adding machine, 3,000 employees, and it came out to a cent, and it was paid in broken numbers.

The CHAIRMAN. What has been expended up to date on miscellaneous, say, for the first six months?

Mr. TAYLOR. On January 15 we had expended \$8,697.95, and orders unpaid amounting to \$1,685.89. According to the estimate of the disbursing clerk we need to pay unpaid bills \$7,735.89.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your expenditure for numbering machines and typewriters?

Mr. TAYLOR. \$3,198.92.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. What do you pay for a numbering machine and typewriters?

Mr. TAYLOR. Numbering machines cost about \$350. Under that head is typewriters, cancelers, numbering machines, and repairs. Electric cancelers come in under that head. A canceler costs \$90, and a numbering machine, as a rule, costs \$350.

Mr. BARNEY. What do you pay for typewriters?

Mr. TAYLOR. Ninety dollars; that is the highest price. Last year typewriters on an average were \$60. We have ordinarily paid \$90, but this year they are cheaper.

Mr. BARNEY. Do you buy these after advertising?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; we are buying them under what is known as the Navy contract. The Navy Department advertised to the various manufacturers over a year ago, and they got a rate, and we are buying under that rate, unless it happens to be a case where we have to have a peculiar machine not of the kind they contract for.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you buy these machines under an advertisement?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir.

REPAIRS OF BUILDINGS.

Mr. BARNEY. "For labor and material necessary for the modification of the windows in the Post-Office Department building, \$11,300." Can you explain what has made it necessary for this amount to be expended for the purpose of mending your windows?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir. We tried to make this note as full as we could in the explanation which accompanied the item. Do you say you ask for something additional?

Mr. BARNEY. For any information which you may have to give us on the subject.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, I do not recall anything I could state.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The difficulty is, we have not read your letters. Give the substance of your letters.

Mr. TAYLOR. In cold days in the Post-Office Department building we have had great difficulty in keeping the rooms on the west and north side of the building in anything like an agreeable temperature sufficient for the people to be comfortable. We find that the great trouble seems to be in the windows. They have shrunk somewhat, and they let the cold air in around the facing of the windows and also around the frames. We weather stripped there, and that, of course, helped in a great measure, probably curing that; but we seem to be unable to find anything of such a character as to cure the trouble with the frames and wainscoting below the windows, and this plan we have submitted here was one that was worked out by our own people after a consultation with gentlemen whom they had confidence in with regard to matters of that kind.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What is the plan?

Mr. TAYLOR. Our plan is—I will just read you this statement of our carpenter:

The trimming both on the inside and outside of window frames has shrunk away from the masonry from one-eighth to one-fourth inch. To remedy this they should be calked with oakum and a felt weather strip put on over the opening.

There is a ventilator under each window sill 3 inches wide by 4 feet long, on an average. These ventilators admit cold air between the inner and outer walls. They should be bricked up or filled with cement.

The pockets in the window frames are too small to allow the square weights therein to pass each other, consequently they jamb on the sheet-iron divisions and frames. This can be remedied by the substitution of a round weight.

The hinge sash now have a small flush bolt, and some have small catches. To secure these windows properly there should be a mortised thumb bolt, as the sash is of white pine and the small $\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inch flush bolt will not withstand storms.

On several occasions these windows were blown open during the nighttime, and considerable damage was done on one or two occasions.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you have just moved into a new building, and yet you need \$11,000 to keep the cold out?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Who made the estimate?

Mr. TAYLOR. That estimate was made in the disbursing clerk's office of the Post-Office Department.

The CHAIRMAN. How many windows are proposed to be reformed, all or only a part?

Mr. TAYLOR. The trouble is with all the windows on the north and west sides of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. And you propose to have new windows now?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And throw away the old ones? What assurance have you that the new windows will not have to be thrown out also? Do you think the carpenter knows more than the Supervising Architect?

Mr. TAYLOR. We are substituting a different weight, made out of lead. The weights we now have are iron.

The CHAIRMAN. And are too heavy?

Mr. TAYLOR. They are not too heavy, but that they get caught in putting up and down the windows, and by substituting the lead we will get a smaller weight. The space is able to accommodate a smaller weight.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion of this \$11,000 goes for weights?

Mr. TAYLOR. Quite a part of it; \$8,880 will be expended for weights, taking in the weights in the whole building.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. There will be \$8,880 expended for weights, less the amount that will be derived from the old iron weights.

The CHAIRMAN. And the balance is for strips?

Mr. TAYLOR. For calking around the frames.

The CHAIRMAN. The heating apparatus is sufficient?

Mr. TAYLOR. We believe that with other conditions in shape, the heating apparatus will be all right.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Have the employees in your building complained of the cold?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; quite extensively.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Some of the employees have to work with their overcoats on in cold weather.

Mr. TYNER. And it has been necessary for the Department to dismiss some of its employees in order that they could go home.

Mr. TAYLOR. And so far this winter we have had very little cold weather.

The CHAIRMAN. At the same time, quite a number of the employees complain of the heat?

Mr. BEAVERS. Not very many in my division.

Mr. TAYLOR. We can regulate the heat.

LOOKOUTS IN CITY POST-OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "To provide lookouts over the main working room of the Washington, D. C., post-office, \$6,000."

Mr. TAYLOR. The Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General is interested in that item, and has a representative here.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should that item be \$6,000 for the Washington post-office, and only \$2,500 for the Cincinnati post-office, and \$3,000 for the Chicago post-office?

Mr. TAYLOR. Here is a letter which has been handed to me in reference to that subject, a letter from Mr. Secretary Gage to the Postmaster-General.

The CHAIRMAN. Does Secretary Gage know anything about that item?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not know as to that. I will read the letter.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 11, 1901.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

SIR: In reply to your communication of January 22, 1901, in regard to the appropriation to be used for providing a lookout gallery for the Washington, D. C., post-office, I have to say that the Cincinnati post-office lookout, for which \$2,500 was appropriated, was built of wood, and is not therefore fireproof. This Department feels very strongly that a fireproof structure is the only kind to be considered in connection with the Washington, D. C., building, and, therefore, owing to this fact, as well as to the greater extent of lookout gallery to be provided, the full amount of \$6,000 will be necessary to complete the same.

Respectfully,

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN. That letter does not say anything in regard to the Chicago lookout?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; no reference is made to it.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you rather have a couple of thousand dollars to put in a lookout than not to have anything?

Mr. FRY. We do not feel, after consulting the Architect's Office, that we could do anything with any sum less than \$6,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you not build a wooden lookout for \$2,000?

Mr. FRY. I do not know, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For fuel and repairs to heating apparatus, fiscal year 1900, \$30."

Mr. TAYLOR. There is an item in House Document No. 233 concerning that; it is for cotton waste for the engineers.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that all?

Mr. TAYLOR. I would like to have the postmaster say a word or two in regard to the revolving doors.

Mr. MERRITT. I understood the chairman to say that the committee was going to allow that item.

The CHAIRMAN. I have not said that in regard to any item. You want the revolving doors?

Mr. MERRITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all there is to it?

Mr. MERRITT. Yes, sir; we need them greatly.

POSTAL SERVICE.

TEMPORARY CLERK HIRE.

STATEMENT OF MR. GEORGE W. BEAVERS, SUPERINTENDENT
DIVISION OF SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 113 there appears the item "For temporary clerk hire, \$15,000." Does that item come under your division?

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir; that is made necessary by the abnormal growth of business.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by that?

Mr. BEAVERS. We want to use \$15,000 more this year. We want to employ people at 25 cents an hour, not to appoint regular clerks, but carry them in this way until June 30, and then take care of them in our next bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Post-Office appropriation bill does that?

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The Post-Office bill having so provided, do you know whether the Senate concurred in that?

Mr. BEAVERS. The Senate did last year. The item was in the Post-Office appropriation bill last year.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$100,000?

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that amount have you expended during the first eight months?

Mr. BEAVERS. We have expended all of the \$100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The increase of business is the reason?

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other item?

MAIL SERVICE IN PORTO RICO, ETC.

Mr. BEAVERS. There is an item on page 112. "For postal service in the newly acquired territory in Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippine Islands, or territory held by military occupation, and for additional transportation to and from said territory; also, including postal service for all military camps or stations, to be used in the discretion of the Postmaster-General," we ask a deficiency of \$70,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How is this service performed?

Mr. BEAVERS. By regular clerks appointed in the islands. Last year we took in the Hawaiian service, and when we went before the Senate and House committees we explained that we had no figures of recent date, the nearest being from a report which was six years old. The Hawaiian service is self-supporting, but we did not know it at that time. The result was that both Houses of Congress made an appropriation with the understanding that we could come to the committees and get whatever additional appropriation was necessary. In other words, they only appropriated for six months.

The CHAIRMAN. That is \$180,000 for six months?

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But you only want \$70,000 deficiency?

Mr. BEAVERS. We have found that it takes less than we estimated.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you be kind enough to give me the expenditures for this service in Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands?

Mr. BEAVERS. I will have to send it to you. It is not very recent from the Hawaiian Islands. (See page 94.)

The CHAIRMAN. You have the information with regard to Porto Rico also?

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should you have any expense in the Philippine Islands? The Army collects the mail there.

Mr. BEAVERS. We will not have any expense hereafter, but this deficiency is for last year.

The CHAIRMAN. How is that?

Mr. BEAVERS. The Philippine Commission only took hold of the mail service recently.

The CHAIRMAN. The Army has been collecting and disbursing the revenues?

Mr. BEAVERS. But we have to supply our clerks with printing and everything of that nature. However, we have stopped that now since the Philippine Commission has taken hold.

The contracts for carrying the mails will be explained by the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

The CHAIRMAN. The whole service ought to pay. Can you give us the amount that has been paid for this service in the Philippines altogether?

Mr. BEAVERS. I will have to send it to you. I will get it from the Auditor's Office. We have no figures for the items for three months after the amounts are expended.

The CHAIRMAN. Please also furnish the amounts expended last year in Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, and the length of time.

Mr. BEAVERS. We have no figures for the Hawaiian Islands for last year.

The CHAIRMAN. But you have the figures for Porto Rico?

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Please give us the amount expended in Porto Rico for the first six months of this year.

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And also the amount expended in the Hawaiian Islands, if you have it, for such portion of the fiscal year as you have; the amount expended in the Philippine Islands last year, and for the first six months of this year, or such portion of this year as you have.

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir; I was going to say, in explanation, that if you look at the testimony before the two committees of Congress of last year you will find we made it very clear at that time that we did not have any figures.

The CHAIRMAN. You know what you paid in the Philippine Islands last year?

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. When was this service discontinued in the Philippine Islands?

Mr. BEAVERS. When the Philippine commission took hold. We

are paying some small expenses there now, but gradually it is being wiped out.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. This deficiency occurred before that time?

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir. If it is run at the present rate for the year we will need \$70,000 additional.

The CHAIRMAN. The bill reads "For postal service in the newly acquired territory in Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippine Islands, or territory held by military occupation, and for additional transportation to and from said territory, also including postal service for all military camps or stations," and so on. It seems to me that would come under the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Mr. BEAVERS. All his expenses are included in that appropriation, for stamps and for the transportation of mails.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be an expenditure out of this deficiency?

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir; but for economy the books are kept in one division, in order that one man may know where the appropriation stands. On the 1st of next July we will take the Hawaiian service and the Porto Rican service under the regular appropriation, and we will only need about \$50,000 for emergency, such as for China and the Presidio, California, where we have to maintain military camp post-offices.

The CHAIRMAN. This is an appropriation carried originally by the Post-Office appropriation bill?

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1901.

HON. JOSEPH G. CANNON,

Chairman of Appropriation Committee, House of Representatives.

SIR: Referring to the request of this Department for \$70,000 deficiency "for postal service in the newly acquired territory in Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippine Islands, or territory held by military occupation, and for additional transportation to and from said territory, also including postal service for all military camps or stations," and your request upon Mr. Beavers, superintendent of salary and allowance division, for a statement of expenditures from said appropriation thus far made, I have the honor to submit herewith a statement of the actual expenditures from this appropriation for the quarter ended September 30, 1900, and the probable expenditures during the entire fiscal year. It is not possible to give the actual expenditures for a period greater than the quarter ended September 30, 1900, for the reason that the accounts for the quarter ended December 31, 1900, have not yet been passed upon in the office of the Auditor for the Post-Office Department. The statement of the actual expenditures is as follows:

Items of expenditure.	Actual expenditures during third quarter, 1900.	Probable expenditures during year.
Compensation to postmasters.....	\$18,211.13	\$52,844.52
Clerk hire.....	17,090.91	68,363.64
Mail messenger service.....	4,742.91	18,971.64
Railway postal clerks.....	491.64	1,966.56
Star routes.....	3,967.33	15,869.32
Letter carriers.....	1,950.00	7,800.00
Rent, fuel, and light.....	374.15	1,496.60
Railroad transportation of mails.....	762.02	3,048.08
Miscellaneous.....	8,847.50	15,390.00
Total.....	46,437.59	185,750.36

It will be observed that the total expenditure for the fiscal year, based on the actual expenditures for the quarter ended September 30, 1900, will be \$185,750.36, or \$5,750.36 in excess of the appropriation. The expenditure, however, will be much larger than the amount indicated for the reason that the service in China is not

included in the above table, no reports as yet having been received from that service. It is fair to presume that the cost of the postal service in China for the entire year will fall but little, if any, short of \$30,000.

There have been no expenditures on account of the postal service in the Philippine Islands and Cuba, the expenses of those services having been paid by the insular treasurers appointed by the War Department from the revenues of the respective islands.

The expenditures from this appropriation on account of Porto Rico and Hawaii are herewith shown separately:

HAWAII TERRITORY.

Items of expenditure.	Third quarter, 1900.	Year.
Compensation of postmasters	\$7,209.91	\$28,839.64
Clerk hire	12,093.20	48,372.80
Mail messenger service	3,724.04	14,896.16
Letter carriers	150.00	600.00
Rent, fuel, and light	20.65	82.60
Railroad transportation of mails	762.02	3,048.08
Miscellaneous	2,560.81	10,243.24
Total	26,520.63	106,082.52

PORTO RICO.

Compensation to postmasters	\$6,001.22	\$24,004.88
Clerk hire	4,997.71	19,990.84
Mail messenger service	1,018.87	4,075.48
Railway postal clerks	491.64	1,966.56
Star routes	3,967.33	15,869.32
Letter carriers	1,800.00	7,200.00
Rent, fuel, and light	353.50	1,414.00
Miscellaneous	1,286.69	5,146.76
Total	19,916.96	79,667.84

The expenditures for the items "railroad transportation of mails," "letter carriers," "mail messenger service," "railway postal clerks," and "star routes" for the three quarters not yet reported will be largely in excess of the amount expended during the quarter for which we have reports, for the reason that during that quarter the service was not fully organized and has since been considerably extended. Altogether, it is safe to estimate that the deficiency for the entire fiscal year will be in the neighborhood of \$70,000.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JOHNSON,
Acting Postmaster-General.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

STATEMENT OF MR. WILLIAM SCHOFIELD.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 139 of the bill you have an item "For printing and binding for the Post-Office Department, exclusive of the Money-Order Office, \$35,000."

Mr. SCHOFIELD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation for the current year is \$215,000, and you are asking for a deficiency of \$35,000, which would make it \$250,000 in full. Do you know the amount you expended during the first six months?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. I think up to the 1st of February we had about \$30,000 to our credit from that appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You only had \$30,000 left?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. How are you going to get along during the next

six months on \$65,000, when you have expended \$185,000 during the first six months?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. That expenditure includes large quantities of stock—that is, blank books and such things—which we are obliged to keep in the post-office in order to supply postmasters.

The CHAIRMAN. Then if you have enough of that stock you will not need any more?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. That is only the stock supply that I refer to there, but we will need special printing for the first and second class postmasters, and that has to come out of this fund—that is to say, we have to make requisitions daily for all these supplies.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it true that the printing and binding has increased as the business has increased?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In the same per cent?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the explanation of this increase?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. That is the whole of it.

Mr. BARNEY. Has there been any difference in the price of materials?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. That is governed by the Government Printing Office. It is controlled by them. We have nothing to do except to make orders on the Government Printing Office.

POSTMARKING AND RATING STAMPS.

The CHAIRMAN. In the item "For postmarking and rating stamps and repairs to same; ink and pads for stamping and canceling purposes," you ask \$3,000 deficiency?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have \$30,000 regular appropriation?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I was under the impression that you had a new method of doing this work by machinery at less expense.

Mr. SCHOFIELD. For a great many years they have had a large number of machines in operation throughout the United States, and that appropriation is in the hands of the salaries and allowance division, of which Mr. Beavers is chief, but this is a separate appropriation for hand stamps, which has constantly been made from year to year, and is not now as large as it has been in years past.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the amount of your expenditures during the first six months?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. They exhausted at least, or nearly, two-thirds of the appropriation, and since that time we have been obliged to cut down the weekly stamp orders in order to accommodate the fund up to the present time. When new post-offices are created throughout the country we have to furnish them with these stamps.

The CHAIRMAN. But you are discontinuing more post-offices than you are creating. You have your rural free delivery.

Mr. SCHOFIELD. That has discontinued some of the offices in the last six months or so; but discontinued offices do not help us.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know whether the offices are increasing or not; I supposed they were decreasing.

Mr. SCHOFIELD. They are increasing in number, and that appropri-

ation ought really to be \$5,000 instead of \$3,000. Within the last two or three weeks we have seen the necessity of having a little more than \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any further items in the bill?

STATIONERY.

Mr. SCHOFIELD. Yes, sir; the item on page 115, "For stationery for postal service."

The CHAIRMAN. For that item you ask a deficiency of \$15,000?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the appropriation has been expended the first six months?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. I can not give you that amount. We have quite a little left.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you arrive at this \$15,000?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. From the amount we have already sent out to the postmasters and the amount of money spent in purchasing supplies, some of which remain in the office. We have to keep quite a stock, which we always have to carry. We make four shipments a year.

The CHAIRMAN. What would happen if this item did not go into the bill?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. We would just have to turn down the requisitions from the first and second class postmasters for stationery of all kinds.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not enough on hand? I thought you had quite an amount on hand.

Mr. SCHOFIELD. We always have a large stock.

The CHAIRMAN. Six or twelve months' supply?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. No, sir. We can not keep stationery. It deteriorates. We have been cutting this appropriation every year, trying to keep the appropriation within bounds. It really has not increased any.

The CHAIRMAN. This is an increase of \$5,000 over last year.

Mr. SCHOFIELD. Yes, sir; the prices went up. The appropriation we are working on now was made a year before the prices went up, and we had to buy stationery at the increased rate, while the appropriation was made on the prices we paid a year previous; that is to say, at reduced prices.

WRAPPING TWINE.

The CHAIRMAN. "For wrapping twine, \$65,000." That is an extraordinary increase.

Mr. SCHOFIELD. The best explanation of that increase is that the price of that article doubled during one year.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean that the price of that article has doubled this year from what it was last year?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. Nearly so. We paid 6 cents last year and this year we are paying nearly 11 cents. The increase in the business and the increase in the price of the twine has reduced our appropriation greatly, and there will not be any money unexpended after this week.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. In other words, the prosperity of the country makes the Government pay more?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. It looks that way.

WRAPPING PAPER.

The CHAIRMAN. "For wrapping paper," you are asking a deficiency of \$5,000?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. That is another appropriation that is about exhausted.

Mr. PIERCE. Did the price of paper increase that much?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. Not as much as the twine. The paper which we furnish the postmasters is for facing slips that go on letters.

POSTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES N. TYNER, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 112 there is an item "For printing, binding, and wrapping the revised edition of the Postal Laws and Regulations, and the necessary appendix thereto," etc.

Mr. TYNER. Congress has heretofore made an appropriation of \$30,000 to pay the expense of printing, binding, etc., of the new edition of the Postal Laws and Regulations. It has been ascertained that that is insufficient. The estimate of the Public Printer has already been furnished to this committee. The estimate is that for printing and binding and wrapping 50,000 copies of the Postal Laws and Regulations, of 720 pages each; 50,000 copies of the abridged edition, of 360 pages each, and 1,000 copies of the appendix, of 400 pages each, will require \$45,000 more; that, of course, amounting to the deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you had \$30,000, and the deficiency is only \$15,000—\$45,000 in all?

Mr. TYNER. Yes, sir; the balance of \$15,000 comes in the deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the preparation of the Postal Laws and Regulations and the abridgement, etc., regulated by law?

Mr. TYNER. Yes, sir; according to my recollection.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the number of copies?

Mr. TYNER. I do not remember. I think not. But the estimate is to cover 100,000 copies—50,000 of the larger edition and 50,000 of the other—and whether that is sufficient or not is a mere matter of conjecture.

The CHAIRMAN. How frequently do you publish this work?

Mr. TYNER. Under regular authority, whenever it seems to be necessary. At present there is not a single copy left of the old edition of the laws and regulations. That is to say, if a new post-office is established to-day, as I understand, a copy of these laws and regulations could not be furnished, because the edition is entirely exhausted.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose this provision for the postal code that passed the House should become a law; you would hold up this preparation and see whether it does or not?

Mr. TYNER. If that passes and becomes a law it will be necessary to revise or rewrite a considerable portion of the book; but the completion of the book is held open for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. This amount will not be expended until after the 4th of March?

Mr. TYNER. No, sir; that is right.

There is only one other item connected with that appropriation, and that is the amount to be paid for codifying and editing.

The CHAIRMAN. You make a special provision for Mr. Barrett here.

Mr. TYNER. Yes, sir; he has had that work in hand and has done the whole of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Barrett is no longer in the Government service?

Mr. TYNER. No, sir. He resigned to take effect on the first day of this year—the current year. He has done that work well.

The CHAIRMAN. Similar payments have been made heretofore?

Mr. TYNER. Yes, sir; commencing as far back as 1873. The first revision, for instance, of the Postal Laws and Regulations was contained in the act of June 8, 1872. Succeeding the passage of that act, the volume of the Postal Laws and Regulations was prepared in 1873. The next edition was in 1878, the next one was in 1888, the next one in 1893—the present one—and then comes this edition, and compensation has been paid by authority of Congress for the editing and preparation and so on of each of those editions. Two thousand dollars was given in every instance except one, when a smaller amount was appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. Has this thousand dollars for clerical help always been given?

Mr. TYNER. No, sir; for the reason that the Department has heretofore furnished the clerical help. It could not do it in this case.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. TYNER. For the simple reason that it did not have the competent help. The work was all done under the supervision of the Assistant Attorney-General in my office, and it was absolutely impossible to furnish help from my office, and efforts to get competent help outside or in other parts of the Department failed.

There is a digest or an appendix prepared in this case, which was prepared by a gentleman of very extraordinary talent and capacity and experience as a jurist. He was once the chief justice of the supreme court of the State of Indiana, afterwards was the editor of a law magazine at Rochester, N. Y.; subsequently still the author of two or three standard works on laws—for instance, the Rules of Practice.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is he?

Mr. TYNER. Mr. Charles A. Ray. He was employed to prepare this digest or appendix, a thing that is always done. Indeed, it has been done for a great many years. That work will include all decisions and rulings and so on applicable to the postal laws and regulations.

The CHAIRMAN. What was Mr. Barrett's salary while employed?

Mr. TYNER. Two thousand five hundred dollars a year, except the last year, when he received \$2,750. All of this work was done by him outside of the Department hours, including the \$1,000 for clerical help, and if all that amount is expended it must be done by vouchers which will pass the accounting officers.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. All this work was done outside of office hours?

Mr. TYNER. Every bit of it; there was not a moment spent on this work in office hours. It was done by Mr. Barrett at night, who, for a year or fifteen months past, has spent practically every night on this work, frequently half the night and sometimes all the night. I can speak of that matter with certainty. It was a very laborious work, and Mr. Barrett has done it very well.

POSTAL SERVICE IN PORTO RICO, ETC.

STATEMENT OF HON. W. S. SHALLENBERGER, SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I am somewhat interested in the postal service in Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands which you have just passed with the request to Mr. Beavers that he would give you the specific amounts expended. You have the letter of the Postmaster-General on that subject, under date of January 18, 1901, explaining the \$70,000 to some extent.

That letter was accompanied by a letter from Mr. Beavers under date of January 18, and also by a letter signed by myself under date of January 17, in which it was stated that the Auditor's office had audited the accounts for the quarter ending June 30, 1900, and that they amounted to \$45,382.65, which indicated to us that the appropriation made for that service would be insufficient for the current year to the extent of \$70,000, and based upon that report the Postmaster-General, as I have said, addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, which has been referred to your committee. It will be seen by the letter from Mr. Beavers that the estimated amount for the year will be \$250,000 and that \$70,000 additional will be required.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for the current year?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Yes, sir. The interior service in the Philippines is being paid for out of the sales, and for the last year was sufficient to pay all the expenses of the postal service, and there were \$19,000 in addition, as the report of the director general of posts will show for the year ending June 30, 1900.

The CHAIRMAN. What is it you pay in the Philippine Islands?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. We pay the transportation to the Philippine Islands from this country, which, of course, in the case of Army mail is very heavy. We have two contracts to Porto Rico, the exact amount of which I am not now prepared to say, but a very considerable amount of money. We have five regular dispatches from New York to Porto Rico, all of which come out of this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. When you speak of the Philippine Islands service you mean the transportation to and from the Philippine Islands—after it leaves the Philippine Islands? All the service in the Philippine Islands proper is to be paid from their own revenues?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Yes, sir; and has been so for the whole of this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Taking that into consideration, this is the amount you want?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Yes, sir; based upon a very capable estimate.

FREIGHT ON POSTAL CARDS, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 113, "Out of the sum appropriated by the act of June second, nineteen hundred, for inland transportation by railroad routes \$20,000 additional may be employed to pay freights on postal cards, stamped envelopes, stamped paper, and other supplies from the manufactories to the post-offices and depots of distribution."

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. That is an additional expenditure out of the appropriation made for railroad transportation, made necessary from the fact that we are now withdrawing from the mails the equipment which we can send in carload lots at a very much cheaper rate by freight than we have been able to send it by mail. The special weighing of mail has developed the fact that the proportion of equipment to mail proper was so large that I instituted an investigation and discovered that equipment was passing to and from in the mails which might be accumulated properly in week's supplies at many offices and forwarded to the larger cities by freight, thus withdrawing it from the expensive carriage by mail.

The CHAIRMAN. Then this paragraph changes the law?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. No; we have at present a law which permits us to carry postal cards and postal supplies by freight and to use so much of the appropriation as may be needed for that purpose. This is only increasing the maximum amount by \$20,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there a limitation in the postal law?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. It was \$40,000 and this increases it to \$60,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You have already expended substantially the \$40,000 from this appropriation for sending these supplies by freight?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Substantially so; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You say that it is cheaper?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You weigh once in four years?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, suppose you weighed last month, instead of being a saving would not the saving be in sending by mail instead of freight during the next three years?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. It would if we were sending over those sections of the country. We provide for that in this way: The next weigh will occur in the next seventy or eighty days. It will be in the New England section, including the States of Delaware, Maryland, the two Virginias, New York, Pennsylvania, and New England. For several months we have been withdrawing the mails that were passing in transit between Washington City and New York, Chicago and New York City, St. Louis and New York City, New York City and Boston, Augusta and Boston. In the sections in which the weighing is to occur we have withdrawn that equipment from the mails, collected it in carload lots, and forwarded it by freight. That will not be weighed this time, and it is for the payment of that expense we are asking this additional \$20,000.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You can only do that in cities where they have post-offices large enough to deposit these carload lots?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You could not do it in small cities?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. No, sir; we could not.

MAIL MESSENGER SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. "For mail messenger service," on page 114, you are asking \$35,000.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. In that service we do not contract for a period of four years. It is temporary service between railroads and post-offices. The contract can be thrown up on thirty days' notice at any

time, and the messengers have been resigning in the last three months, and we have been compelled to advertise to secure messengers at a greater cost.

The CHAIRMAN. That accounts for the increase?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Yes, sir.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

The number of clerks of class two, three, four, and five, as shown in the act making appropriation for the Railway Mail Service for the current year, is modified so as to allow 1,207 clerks, class five, at \$1,400; 1,680 clerks, class four, at \$1,200 each; 3,751 clerks, class three, at \$1,000 each, and 1,907 clerks, class two, at not exceeding \$900 each: *Provided*, That these changes are made with the understanding that the amount appropriated for these classes in the act of June 2, 1900, shall not be exceeded.

That is legislation pure and simple?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. It is legislation made necessary from the fact that last year for the first time these railway mail clerks were segregated. Heretofore the appropriations have been in lump and the number of the several classes could vary in proportion as the needs of the service developed. Last year, at the suggestion of Mr. Loud, we attempted to segregate the clerks. Of course, it was a new experience, and the general superintendent, exercising the greatest care, was unable to determine what number of clerks he should have in each of the several classes. Now, we find that this adjustment is necessary in order to permit us to properly arrange the service.

The CHAIRMAN. What did Mr. Loud do with the clerks in the present bill?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. He leaves them segregated in the same way. My suggestion was this: That he appropriate a specific sum of money for each class of clerks at a given salary and then allow us to state how many should be employed, for the reason that during the Christmas holidays we have to employ a much larger number of clerks temporarily to tide us over the extra business; then we can relieve those clerks; and then again, in the summer season, when the travel is large to the summer places, we can again increase the number as it may become necessary. If the limit of the appropriation is not increased and the men paid salaries as definitely fixed in the law, I can not see why you should have a limit on the expenditure. Some of the clerks are only employed during eight months of the year. If it would please the committee I would be glad to have the general superintendent submit his scheme.

The CHAIRMAN. This arbitrarily fixes the number of clerks, and to that extent is objectionable. We do not like to deal with matters of legislation in this committee. What harm is it to drop this provision out of this bill and let Mr. Loud take care of it on the Post-Office appropriation bill?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. He has done so, and this is made necessary by the plan Mr. Loud suggested last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this the number suggested last year?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir; it is the number that was named last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Was the number named this way?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. It was not named this way, as I understand it.

Mr. WHITE. Last year the appropriation was made as you state,

segregated in classes, and an appropriation was made for each class, and that appropriation was for the entire year. So we stand in the position now of having no clerks at all that we can appoint, and having \$200,000 in our hands. All we ask for here is the authority to use about \$48,000 of that balance in appointing men to class three and class four.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. In other words, you want to divert \$48,000 from the \$200,000 and make it specific.

Mr. WHITE. Forty-eight thousand dollars and a little more.

The CHAIRMAN. The effect of this is to appropriate \$48,000 for an increase of force for the balance of the fiscal year?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Yes, sir; out of \$200,000 that will be turned back into the Treasury because of our incorrect segregation. Our incorrect segregation of clerks in classes developed the fact that we had too many in one class and too few in another class, but we can not appoint any additional clerks. We will save from the appropriation of last year \$200,000 unless you authorize us to expend \$48,000 in increasing certain classes, and in any event we will turn in at least \$150,000. In our future appropriation bill we have tried to correct that, but we can not correct it during the remaining months of this year.

The General Superintendent has called my attention to a matter which he discovered only Saturday last; that is, the appropriation of \$25,000 for the payment of acting clerks in place of clerks in the service is found to be inadequate. We have already expended \$20,000 of the \$25,000 appropriated, the injuries in the service being greater than we had reason to apprehend. The number of clerks being larger now, we have requested for the next fiscal year an appropriation of \$35,000 instead of \$25,000. That we think will fully cover the expenditures, but for the present the balance that we need for the present year is about \$5,234, as nearly as we can estimate it.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Loud will put the \$10,000 increase in?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not an estimate for this deficiency?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. No, sir; it was only discovered on Saturday.

The Postmaster-General requested me to say a word in addition to what the chief clerk has said in reference to the necessity for these incidental repairs. He stated that he would like me to explain to the committee that it was with very great reluctance that he asked this appropriation himself, but that the inconvenience and expense to which we have been subjected during the past winter in trying to keep out the cold and secure comfort led him to think that it was cheaper in every way to ask Congress to permit this work to be done at once this spring and make these windows secure, to provide for the change of weights, which is the only thing we think would be at all satisfactory, and to also change the system of ventilation, which permits a large amount of cold air to come in between the inner and outer walls.

This is a new system, which the architect assumed would work satisfactorily, but it does not; and in this \$11,000 is included the filling up of the cold-air space, which has added largely to the cost of heat.

In reference to the doors, which the postmaster referred to in brief, I would state that in the construction of the Star building the revolving doors put in are very satisfactory, and the danger to which we are exposed in our building in case of storms is that these heavy doors are

liable to slam on women and children, and that we would be involved in claims for damages. I have myself gone in and out of those doors when a very heavy draft would throw them violently to and endanger life, and the Postmaster-General says that he thinks it best to have these repairs made as soon as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For rent of offices in Washington, D. C., for the division superintendent of Railway Mail Service, from August 13, 1900, to June 30, 1901, \$1,857.26." What have you to say about that item?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. That is explained in a letter from the Postmaster-General, under date of January 18, to the Secretary of the Treasury:

When the Washington city post-office occupied its former quarters in the Union Building provision was made in the same building for the offices of the division superintendent of Railway Mail Service. When the Washington city post-office was moved to its present quarters in the new building temporary quarters were also provided in the new building for the office of the division superintendent of Railway Mail Service.

These quarters were in the corridors and on portions of the mezzanine floor.

Last summer it was found impracticable to longer provide for the division superintendent in the new building, and 8 rooms in the Atlantic Coast Line Building were leased for this use, beginning August 13, 1900, at a rental of \$175 per month, and an order was issued authorizing payment out of the appropriation for railroad transportation, that being the appropriation out of which offices in other cities for the forces of the division superintendents of Railway Mail Service are provided.

It has just been brought to my attention that the act of March 3, 1877, would make it necessary to have specific authorization to rent offices for Government use in the District of Columbia, the act reading as follows:

"And hereafter no contract shall be made for the rent of any building, or part of any building, to be used for the purposes of the Government in the District of Columbia until an appropriation therefor shall have been made in terms by Congress, and that this clause be regarded as notice to all contractors or lessors of any building or any part of building."

The division superintendent of Railway Mail Service has occupied his present quarters since August 13, 1900, and it is absolutely necessary that suitable provision shall be made for his offices outside of the Post-Office Department building.

Now, that act has not prevented us from maintaining buildings for the division superintendent of Railway Mail Service in any other of the large cities of the country, but just in this particular case the old law was not remembered until it was too late.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there no room in the Post-Office building for these people?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. There is no room whatever. We would have clung to the room we had if we could, as it was a little more convenient for us.

The CHAIRMAN. Who occupies the mezzanine floor?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I will say that the Postmaster-General vacated some of the rooms on the floor above and occupies the corridors which the division superintendent was occupying. I am not prepared to say what he is occupying them with.

The CHAIRMAN. I am speaking now of below; the mezzanine floor?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I include the mezzanine floor and the corridors on the first floor. I am not just prepared to say what they are occupied for, but they were occupied just as soon as we moved out.

The CHAIRMAN. You moved out on whose orders?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. On the orders of the Postmaster-General.
Mr. LIVINGSTON. Do you not want to change that clause so it will read "from August 13, 1900, to June 13, 1901?"
Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Yes, sir; it should be "1901."

MANUFACTURE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

STATEMENT OF HON. EDWIN C. MADDEN, THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to say about the item "For the manufacture of adhesive postage and special-delivery stamps, \$30,000?"

Mr. MADDEN. We did not make our estimate large enough. We will have a series of Pan-American stamps—commemorative stamps—which will have to be large.

The CHAIRMAN. What are they?

Mr. MADDEN. Stamps to commemorate the Buffalo Exposition.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they cost?

Mr. MADDEN. We can not tell just what they will cost. It depends on how many are used.

The CHAIRMAN. You are going to use those stamps for postage?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The law authorizes that?

Mr. MADDEN. It has been done for years and years by the Department. The Postmaster-General has the authority. There were the Columbian series, the Trans-Mississippi series, and now the Pan-American series, and we probably shall be asked to have a series for St. Louis.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a matter of advertisement for the exposition?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes, sir; but it is supposed to be commemorative. They are not placed on sale in advance of the exposition, but run during the time the exposition is open.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you the legal power to do this?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes, sir; but it is never done except on a large scale and for something which has received the sanction of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should not the law be amended so as to prevent this?

Mr. MADDEN. I am hardly able to answer that question.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you kindly look into the matter and send us the draft of a clause that would amend the law and prevent the Department from making stamps an advertising medium of an exposition? In other words, suppose it was the sense of Congress that the Department should be confined, without embarrassing the Department, to the real business of making postage stamps to carry letters; will you kindly see what amendment ought to be made?

Mr. MADDEN. I will do that. It is a profitable business.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. MADDEN. These series of stamps are bought up by collectors to such a large extent that the profit comes from their not being used for postage. It is estimated that it will run into the millions in this series.

The CHAIRMAN. Into the millions of stamps?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes, sir; they will be bought all over the country by collectors and will never be used.

The CHAIRMAN. As incident to that, it seems to me that every crank in the country who wants something for nothing will proceed to visit

the Department and his member of Congress to get them for nothing. You distribute them without cost?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes, sir; but we do not distribute 500 sets in a year.

The CHAIRMAN. You will please send the committee a clause that will prevent the issuance of the series stamps, and give us anything you have to say against that; and I also want a second clause, that will prevent the Department from giving the stamps away.

Mr. MADDEN. I agree to that. That is a good thing and will save us a great deal of bother. I ought perhaps to add that all these stamps are marked "Specimen" and can not be used for postage. They do not cost anything.

Mr. BARNEY. What do they cost?

Mr. MADDEN. Five cents a thousand.

Mr. BARNEY. The same as the others cost?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes, sir. I think the Pan-American series will be more expensive.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. CECIL CLAY, CHIEF CLERK, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item under the Department of Justice is, "For books for law library of the Department, five hundred dollars?"

Mr. CLAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You had a deficiency last year, and therefore you want one this year?

Mr. CLAY. Not for that reason, but because we absolutely need it. It costs that amount to keep up the library.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For the purchase of early volumes of opinions of attorneys-general?"

Mr. CLAY. That can be explained in a very few words. The volumes of the opinions of the attorneys-general from 1 to 12 are entirely exhausted. We have just two or three copies in the office, and when we want to get a volume we have to send out and buy it at a secondhand bookstore. The prices run from \$2.50 to \$10 a volume, and now we have an opportunity to get a few sets—50 to 150—of each of these copies, unbound, at \$225 for the lot. It is an opportunity the Government will probably never get again.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For furniture and repairs for the fiscal year 1901, two hundred and fifty dollars?"

Mr. CLAY. We have asked each year for \$1,000 and have been given \$750. The Comptroller of the Treasury, Mr. Tracewell, decided that instead of paying for carpets and floor coverings out of "Miscellaneous items" we must pay for those articles out of this appropriation. In these rented buildings we find ourselves with no carpets and will have nothing to pay for matting in the spring. It is a very small item, and we believe it ought to be allowed.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For official transportation?"

Mr. CLAY. That item, I think, could be reduced to \$800, which would be enough to carry us through.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For the purchase of nine directories of the District of Columbia?"

Mr. CLAY. We had to buy directories and atlases amounting to \$75 last year. This year we have put in a special item.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For special repairs to court-house, District of Columbia?"

Mr. CLAY. I have a letter from the Architect of the Capitol in regard to that matter, which I will put in the record.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., October 15, 1900.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to request that a deficiency estimate be submitted to the next meeting of Congress for special repairs to the stairways, plumbing, and roof of the court-house, Washington, D. C., amounting to \$650.

The repairs for which this money has been expended were absolutely necessary to the court-house and were not heretofore estimated for, being rather in the nature of emergency repairs.

Very respectfully,

ELLIOTT WOODS,
Acting Architect.

That appropriation is necessary for emergency repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$1,500 last year, and the appropriation for the current year is \$5,348?

Mr. CLAY. This item is for last year. These were special repairs to stairways, plumbing, and the roof. The Architect of the Capitol stated that they were absolutely necessary emergency repairs.

RENT, ETC., ALASKA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Rent and incidental expenses, Territory of Alaska."

Mr. KENNARD. The deficiency is largely due to the enormous cost of fuel in the interior of Alaska. We have to pay from \$120 to \$125 for a ton of coal at some points.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the explanation for this deficiency?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir.

DEFENDING SUITS IN CLAIMS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Defending suits in claims against the United States."

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Pradt, who is the Assistant Attorney-General, has written a letter in regard to that item, and also states that he had to pay \$1,600 more for the taking of testimony in the French spoliation cases and for attorney's salaries than he had estimated for. He also had to incur temporary extra expense for clerical work during this year in the way of completing a very necessary index of our dockets, and he will also have some extra expense during the remainder of this fiscal year in taking testimony and investigating the Bowman Act cases; and he has already been obliged to incur some unusual expense in the way of expert testimony in patent cases, and must provide against some further expenses of this sort. He states that last year he was obliged to ask for a deficiency appropriation of several hundred dollars to

meet expenses of this kind. He thinks that \$3,000 will very probably be wholly needed, but that that amount will be ample.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For defraying the necessary expenses incurred in the examination of witnesses and procuring of evidence in the matter of claims against the United States, and in defending suits in the Court of Claims, including the payment of such expenses as in the discretion of the Attorney-General shall be necessary for making proper defense for the United States in the matter of French spoliation claims, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, for the fiscal year 1900, \$510.50?"

Mr. CLAY. That is an ascertained amount for the services of patent experts in certain cases.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Defense in Indian depredation claims: To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation 'Defense in Indian depredation claims' for the fiscal year 1900, \$147.93?"

Mr. CLAY. That item comes from the Treasury Department.

LEGAL SERVICES IN COURTS OF APPEAL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for "Payment for legal services in circuit courts of appeals?"

Mr. GLOVER. At the time those services were rendered the district attorney there could not be required to render them without special compensation. You changed the law last year.

The CHAIRMAN. This seems to be for this year?

Mr. GLOVER. This was for last year.

The CHAIRMAN. These items are both in the same district?

Mr. KENNARD. It is all for Mr. Burnett, up to June 30.

The CHAIRMAN. You say the law has changed. When was it changed?

Mr. GLOVER. The law was changed as to future services, but these services were rendered before the change. These services were all rendered up to June 30, 1900. The services have all been rendered, and there will be no more services of that kind.

Mr. BARNEY. What was Mr. Burnett's salary at that time?

Mr. GLOVER. Mr. Burnett's salary was \$6,000, and he was entitled to additional compensation for these services.

Mr. BARNEY. These services were rendered in addition to his regular duties?

Mr. GLOVER. He does not come under the act of May 28, 1896. That district was excepted so far as the district attorney was concerned.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Now the district does not go back under the act?

Mr. GLOVER. There was a provision put in the bill last year requiring him to perform these services in the circuit court of appeals under his salary.

Mr. BARNEY. He was not under the law of 1896. Did he get fees?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It was just an exception to the law.

Mr. BARNEY. He must have received enormous fees.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Of course he did.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not like to have this item allowed under this language.

Mr. KENNARD. The words "services rendered prior to June 30, 1900," could be inserted.

Mr. BARNEY. What was the law defining his duties prior to that?

Mr. GLOVER. The law in the cases of Winston and Garter was that district attorneys under the old law were entitled to special compensation for services rendered in the circuit court of appeals, and the Government is legally bound to pay for these services such sums as the Attorney-General may approve.

The CHAIRMAN. The Attorney-General has approved these accounts?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir; we asked for this appropriation last year, but for some reason it was not made, and now it is again estimated.

There is another item right below that one. It is entirely different. This is for services rendered in the supreme court of the State of New York, really rendered for the Government of Mexico. Under such circumstances as that, the Attorney-General thought it was proper that the Department of Justice should have the services rendered by the district attorney for the southern district of New York, and the Attorney-General made this allowance. This was service, it is admitted, that could not have been required of the district attorney, but the Attorney-General thought they should be rendered. There was a long controversy about the amount of money that was due from Mexico, and attachment proceedings were commenced in New York which led up to a lot of litigation.

Mr. BARNEY. And Mr. Burnett appeared for the Government of Mexico?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir; that is all stated here, "In the case of Hassard against United States of Mexico, and the State of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, \$500, and in the case of James C. Jewett against United States of Mexico, \$250;" altogether, \$750.

Mr. BARNEY. This is the same man who has the claim for \$6,525?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir; the same individual.

The CHAIRMAN. He appeared for the United States?

Mr. GLOVER. He appeared at the request of the Attorney-General.

The CHAIRMAN. For the United States?

Mr. GLOVER. For the United States of Mexico. The United States was not a party to the suit.

Mr. BARNEY. He appeared as a matter of courtesy, as I understand it?

Mr. GLOVER. It was a very peculiar situation; Mexico had been required to pay more money than was due. The district attorney appeared for Mexico at the request of the Attorney-General.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "To reimburse John F. Horr, United States marshal for the southern district of Florida, the amount erroneously paid into the Treasury of the United States, instead of being deposited to the credit of the prize fund in the case of the United States against the *Buena Ventura*, and subsequently paid from his personal resources, \$30.50."

Mr. KENNARD. That represents money that was paid into the Treasury of the United States, and afterwards on appeal to the Supreme Court it was decreed should be paid back, and Mr. Horr claims that it was paid out of his own personal resources.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "To reimburse Canada H. Thompson, United States marshal for the district of Oklahoma."

Mr. KENNARD. That is an expense which Marshal Thompson incurred in the discharge of his official duties, and the Department of Justice thought it was entirely proper, and still thinks so, but it is in a con-

dition, owing to a decision of the Comptroller, where it can not be paid, and so the only remedy is by appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Attorney-General recommends it?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For the payment of the salary of the additional district judge for the northern district of Ohio for the last half year of the fiscal year 1901, \$2,500."

Mr. GLOVER. That item can be reduced to \$2,097.18, as the judge only qualified on the 30th of January.

COURTS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For salaries and expenses of clerks, deputy clerks, commissioners, and constables, and expenses of judges in the Indian Territory, including the salaries of the three deputy clerks—one at Muscogee, one at South McAlester, and one at Ardmore—\$5,500."

Mr. GLOVER. That is a matter which, under the present law, is perhaps right, but the whole thing is up before Congress in the Indian appropriation bill. The Department wrote a letter to the chairman of this committee in regard to this item.

The CHAIRMAN. It has not been settled yet?

Mr. GLOVER. It is on the Indian bill.

Mr. KENNARD. That will be needed under the present pay roll?

Mr. GLOVER. Provided it should go through; but it is in a very doubtful condition on account of legislation on the Indian appropriation bill.

COURT AT BEAUMONT, TEX.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "That the appointment of the clerk of the district court at Beaumont heretofore made, and his lawful acts as such clerk heretofore done, are hereby validated and confirmed, and the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby directed to audit and pay him for his services rendered the United States as such clerk as compensation is paid to other clerks of the United States courts." What have you to say in regard to that item?

Mr. GLOVER. That is this kind of a case: Provision was made for a term of court at that place, and the appointment of a deputy was authorized. It so happened that there were four clerks in that district, and so the Comptroller stated that he could not determine which of the four clerks had authority to make that appointment.

The CHAIRMAN. Was a clerk appointed, and did he perform the services?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir; there were four clerks already, and the question was who should appoint this deputy. There is no difficulty as to the deputy being appointed by the circuit clerk, because there was only one circuit clerk in the whole district. We have this happening all the time.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Why does not the Attorney-General authorize the district attorney to make the appointment?

Mr. GLOVER. There is a specific law on that subject now.

The CHAIRMAN. There were five places to hold court?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir; at least. I think this term made us provide for holding court at another place, at Sherman.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that the item ought to go in or out of the bill?

Mr. GLOVER. There ought to be some appropriation, but there should be some legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the Judiciary Committee attend to that.

What have you to say about this next item of \$7 for city directories and books of reference?

Mr. GLOVER. I suppose that was disallowed on account of legislation had heretofore.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "United States courts. For payment of salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals and their deputies, \$220,000, to include payment for services rendered in behalf of the United States or otherwise?"

Mr. KENNARD. We will undoubtedly need that money. We had \$1,165,000 for 1900, and there will be at least \$50,000 extra expenses by reason of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the new district in New York.

The CHAIRMAN. And what about the proviso?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The proviso just puts these people under the act of 1896.

The CHAIRMAN. You are satisfied that the proviso should be inserted in the bill?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is the way you want it inserted?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We will refer this letter to Mr. Ray. (See p. 113.)

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For salaries of United States district attorneys and expenses of United States district attorneys and their regular assistants, ten thousand dollars?"

Mr. KENNARD. That amount will be needed for the attorney of the western district of New York, and Hawaii, and the salaries of the clerks to the attorneys.

The next item is for the salaries of the assistant attorneys in Alaska and the western district of New York, and will be fully needed.

The CHAIRMAN. That makes \$20,000. Have both amounts been ascertained?

Mr. KENNARD. No, sir. The pay of regular assistant United States attorneys, at the top of page 127, is a fixed annual compensation at \$10,000.

This \$5,000 below is ascertained, and the Attorney-General has approved the accounts of Mr. A. A. Jones.

Mr. BARNEY. The items for 1897, 1898, and 1899, are for the same man?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir; Mr. A. A. Jones.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the New York man again?

Mr. KENNARD. No, sir; the other gentleman is Mr. Burnett.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The accounts have been approved by the Attorney-General?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What case was he employed in?

Mr. KENNARD. A very important case.

Mr. GLOVER. Mr. A. A. Jones was employed in a very important case, the case of the United States against the New Mexico Lumber Company.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to say in regard to this proviso:

Provided, That the appropriation for pay of special assistant attorneys, United States courts, for the fiscal year 1900 shall be available for the purpose for which it was originally provided and for the payment of special assistants to the Attorney-General employed to aid in special cases.

Mr. GLOVER. That proviso is for this purpose: The appropriation this year for special attorneys is for special assistants to the district attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney-General. The appropriation for 1900 was not so written, and it is simply so changed that it will be applicable to services rendered by special attorneys to the Attorney-General as well as by special attorneys to the district attorneys.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. These attorneys are to be employed in special cases only?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I still do not understand the proviso.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The Attorney-General in special cases has to have assistants.

Mr. BARNEY. And this proviso will make it applicable to services rendered by assistant attorneys to the Attorney-General as well as to assistant attorneys to the district attorneys.

Mr. GLOVER. And make the appropriation for 1900 correspond with the appropriation for 1901. For instance, in the Supreme Court of the United States the Attorney-General wants a special assistant in a case coming up from one of these district courts who is specially posted on the case and the circumstances; wants him to assist, and he wants to pay him out of this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. At the bottom of the page there appears this item: "For payment for services and expenses of special assistants to the Attorney-General in cases appealed from the Court of Private Land Claims to the Supreme Court, to be available until expended, eight thousand dollars." That is a new appropriation?

Mr. KENNARD. We had an appropriation of \$20,000, but we have exhausted all except \$8.60, and the attorney for the Court of Private Land Claims assured us that there will be need for this \$8,000.

The CHAIRMAN. When was an appropriation made for this purpose prior to this?

Mr. KENNARD. One in 1898, I think—some time ago.

FEES OF JURORS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For fees of jurors, \$75,000."

Mr. KENNARD. We had \$655,000 for 1900, and thus far we have only had \$600,000 for this year, and we estimate that \$47,000 will be needed for the outlying possessions.

UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For support of the United States prisoners."

Mr. KENNARD. Under that appropriation you gave us \$50,000 less than we had for the preceding year, so we will have to have that amount to pay for the feeding of prisoners in Alaska, which is an enormous bill.

RENT OF COURT ROOMS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For rent of rooms for the United States courts and judicial officers, \$5,000."

Mr. KENNARD. In that case we ask for that amount simply to avoid the stated claims which give rise to great complaints, as the parties are compelled to wait for their money. They are always stated claims which we would be glad to avoid. The next item explains that.

BAILIFFS AND CRIERS.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to say in regard to this item "For pay of bailiffs and criers?"

Mr. KENNARD. That estimate was made after very careful calculation, and we think we will need that amount.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For payment of such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized by the Attorney-General, for the United States courts and their officers, including the furnishing and collecting of evidence where the United States is or may be a party in interest, and moving of records, \$50,000."

Mr. GLOVER. We find that an absolutely necessary increase in expenses. We are employing experts of various kinds, and it is absolutely necessary to do so, especially in these bank cases.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1901.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Chairman Appropriation Committee, House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: I return herewith communication from the Attorney-General asking the insertion of a proviso in the general deficiency appropriation bill relating to marshals and witness fees in the Indian Territory. I think it well enough to put the proviso in the bill. This committee has been considering the subject of marshals, marshals' fees and compensation, witnesses, witness fees, etc., in the Indian Territory on much broader lines, but it is hopeless to expect any action by this committee on that subject in this Congress. For this reason I would suggest that the proviso be inserted as a temporary measure.

I am opposed on general principles to having general legislation in appropriation bills. It leads to a great deal of confusion and uncertainty in the law, but in this instance I think it wise to insert the proviso suggested.

Most respectfully,

GEO. W. RAY.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1901.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: It is found upon further investigation that the proviso submitted for the action of Congress, shown on page 24 of the deficiency estimates, under the item for salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United States courts, would correct the situation arising out of the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury dated October 12, 1900, in re United States Marshal Hammer, but would not afford relief under a later decision, in which it is held that witnesses before United States commissioners in the Indian Territory in certain cases can receive only the compensation provided under

the laws of the State of Arkansas. It is also found to be desirable that the words making the proviso applicable to constables should be omitted. It is therefore suggested that the proviso in question be amended so as to read as follows:

"Provided, That for all services rendered by United States marshals for the several districts of the Indian Territory and their respective deputies the fees and compensation provided by section 829 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, shall be taxed and allowed, and the field deputy marshals shall receive compensation in accordance with section 11 of the act approved May 28, 1896, and all deductions and disallowances made under a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury in re United States Marshal Hammer, dated October 12, 1900, shall be allowed.

"Provided further, That witnesses at preliminary examinations before United States commissioners and witnesses before the district courts in the Indian Territory shall be entitled to the fees prescribed in section 828 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, except as provided in section 850 of said statutes."

It is hoped that the proviso as above stated will be incorporated in the pending bill, otherwise deputy marshals in the Indian Territory will in some cases incur expenses in the execution of their duties greater than their compensation, and witnesses at preliminary examinations before United States commissioners will in most cases receive only 50 cents per day, without expenses or mileage, thus being at considerable financial loss by reason of their services, a condition of affairs which, it can be readily seen, militates against the enforcement of United States laws in the Indian Territory.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. GRIGGS, *Attorney-General.*

PRINTING AND BINDING.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. H. COLLINS, CHIEF CLERK, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit an estimate of \$500,000 in the way of a deficiency?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for Congressional printing?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of your appropriation is expended at the present time?

Mr. COLLINS. On the 1st of February the unexpended balance, after deducting the liabilities, was \$1,150,520.97. Now, the expenses of the office from February 1 to June 30, 1900, were \$2,158,377.37, making an estimated deficiency for the remainder of the fiscal year of \$1,007,856.40.

The CHAIRMAN. But you only ask for \$500,000, and you speak of 1900; I am asking you about 1901.

Mr. COLLINS. This is 1901, and I am basing my calculations on the corresponding months of the last fiscal year—February 1 to June 30, 1900.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it seems to me, then, I had better not ask you. You are asking \$500,000, and now I asked you what you have expended to date and what will you have expended to the 4th of March?

Mr. COLLINS. We will have expended to the 4th of March the allotment for the first six months of the fiscal year and the allotment for the first quarter of the calendar year.

Mr. BARNEY. For the last half, you mean?

Mr. COLLINS. The fiscal year, you know, is divided into the first six months, July to the 31st of December. That money is spent. By the end of this month we will have spent the allotment for the first three months of the present calendar year.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely. That is, you will have spent the allotment in two months that was made for three months?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir. You will remember, Mr. Chairman, when we were here in regard to the sundry civil bill you asked the question whether I thought the allotment for the first three months of the present calendar year would last us until the adjournment of Congress, and I said: "Yes; and it will just about do it, and that is all."

The CHAIRMAN. Well, to make a long story short, it will require this \$500,000 for you to go through?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is your thirty days' leaves of absence. Is \$25,000 the least amount of deficiency necessary?

Mr. COLLINS. We may not require quite that sum, but we can not tell. During the session of Congress there is quite a large force employed at the work, and after the adjournment of Congress they are put off, and they are entitled to whatever leave they have earned during the term they were employed. It is next to impossible to tell just what amount of money will be required to cover those leaves earned, but we believe \$25,000 will be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to say as to that deficiency of \$125,000 for the Treasury Department?

Mr. COLLINS. All I can say in regard to that is the estimated cost of work now in the office called for under requisitions from the Treasury Department exceeds the allotment of \$300,000 by \$21,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to-day?

Mr. COLLINS. On the 1st day of February. The War Department allotment was \$215,000, and they used in seven months \$191,000. The Navy Department allotment proper, exclusive of the Hydrographic Office, was \$108,000, and they used in seven months \$100,000. The Post-Office Department original allotment was \$215,000, and they used \$202,000 in seven months. The Interior Department original allotment was \$300,000, and they used in seven months \$235,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That gives all the information you can give touching the allotments?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir.

QUARANTINE SERVICE.

[Memorandum—February 13, 1901.]

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION.

For the current year we have \$235,000 for the quarantine stations in the United States and in Porto Rico. We have also a special appropriation of \$75,000 for Hawaii, making a total of all appropriations of \$310,000.

We have estimated for the year 1902 for \$335,000 for all stations, being an increase of \$25,000 over the present year.

The sum total of the appropriation for this year and the deficiency estimate for this year is \$15,000 in excess of the estimate for the next year. This is accounted for by the necessary expenditures for repairs to vessels, which next year will not require the extensive overhauling and repairing which is now required.

The deficiency estimate, submitted in January, for the present fiscal year 1901 amounts to \$40,000 all told, of which amount \$14,643 is

estimated for the deficiencies of the 14 quarantine stations in the United States and \$3,357 for Porto Rico.

In addition to the above, \$22,000 will be required for the repairs of three important vessels, which require extensive repairs.

As to the stations in the United States, the year has been one of unusual quarantine activity. A large part of the increased expenditure has been at the San Francisco quarantine, where, on account of the plague and the returning troops from China and Manila, it has been very necessary to maintain the station fully equipped in every particular, both as to mechanical appliances and employment of additional help. The same may be said of the Port Townsend quarantine.

A number of accidents have happened to vessels, requiring extensive repairs, notably the steamer *Sternberg* at San Francisco, and the steam launch *Bacillus* at the same port, the latter caused by running upon an uncharted rock in the bay, entailing much expense in saving the vessel and placing it again in serviceable condition. The naval vessel *Omaha*, at this station, was also swept from its moorings by a severe storm, entailing unusual expense in placing her again in good condition. Three of the principal vessels of the service—the *Foster* at Key West, the *Dagmar* at Cape Charles, and the *Welch* at the Gulf, all of which have been in service for a great number of years with only incidental repairs—now require new boilers or other extensive repairs.

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General United States M. H. S.

BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., February 14, 1901.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry made through the auditor for the District in reference to the number of patients in the isolating wards at Garfield and Providence Hospitals, I beg to report as follows:

At Garfield Hospital:

Number of patients in isolating ward July 1, 1900.....	3
Number admitted during six months ended December 31, 1900.....	78
Total number patients treated during six months.....	81
Number remaining December 31, 1900.....	6
Daily average number during six months.....	6.5

At Providence Hospital:

Number of patients in isolating ward July 1, 1900.....	13
Number admitted during six months ended December 31, 1900.....	33
Total number of patients treated during six months.....	46
Number remaining December 31, 1900.....	7
Daily average number during six months.....	8.5

As a rule only cases of scarlet fever are sent to the isolating ward at Providence, and only cases of diphtheria are sent to Garfield, and the health officer advises me that the arrangements at these two hospitals are not such as would enable either one of them to care for both these classes of contagious diseases, even though the number of cases was very small. This is because neither hospital is so arranged as to enable them to take with safety the two classes of patients at the same time.

Respectfully,

GEO. S. WILSON, *Secretary.*

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,

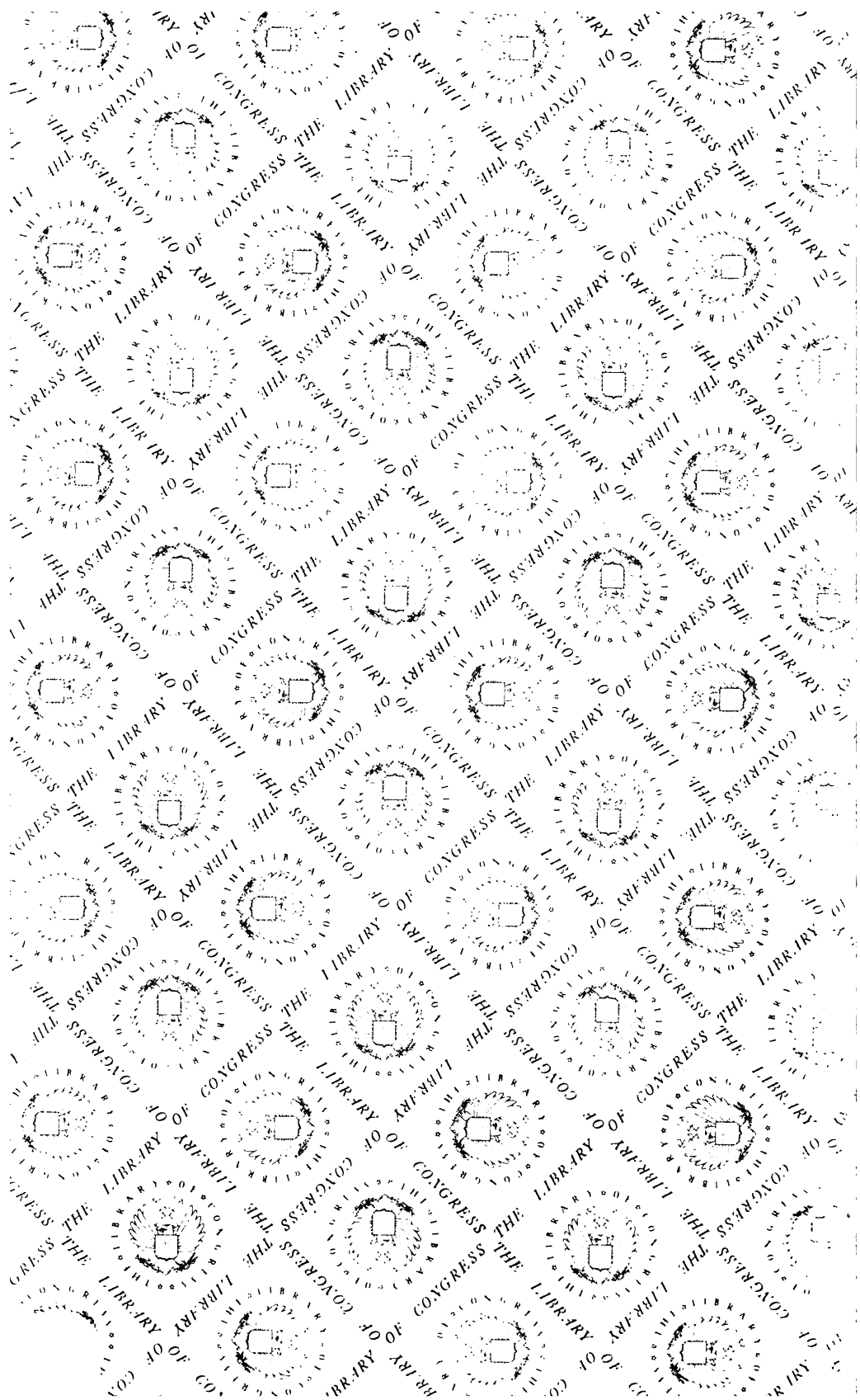
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

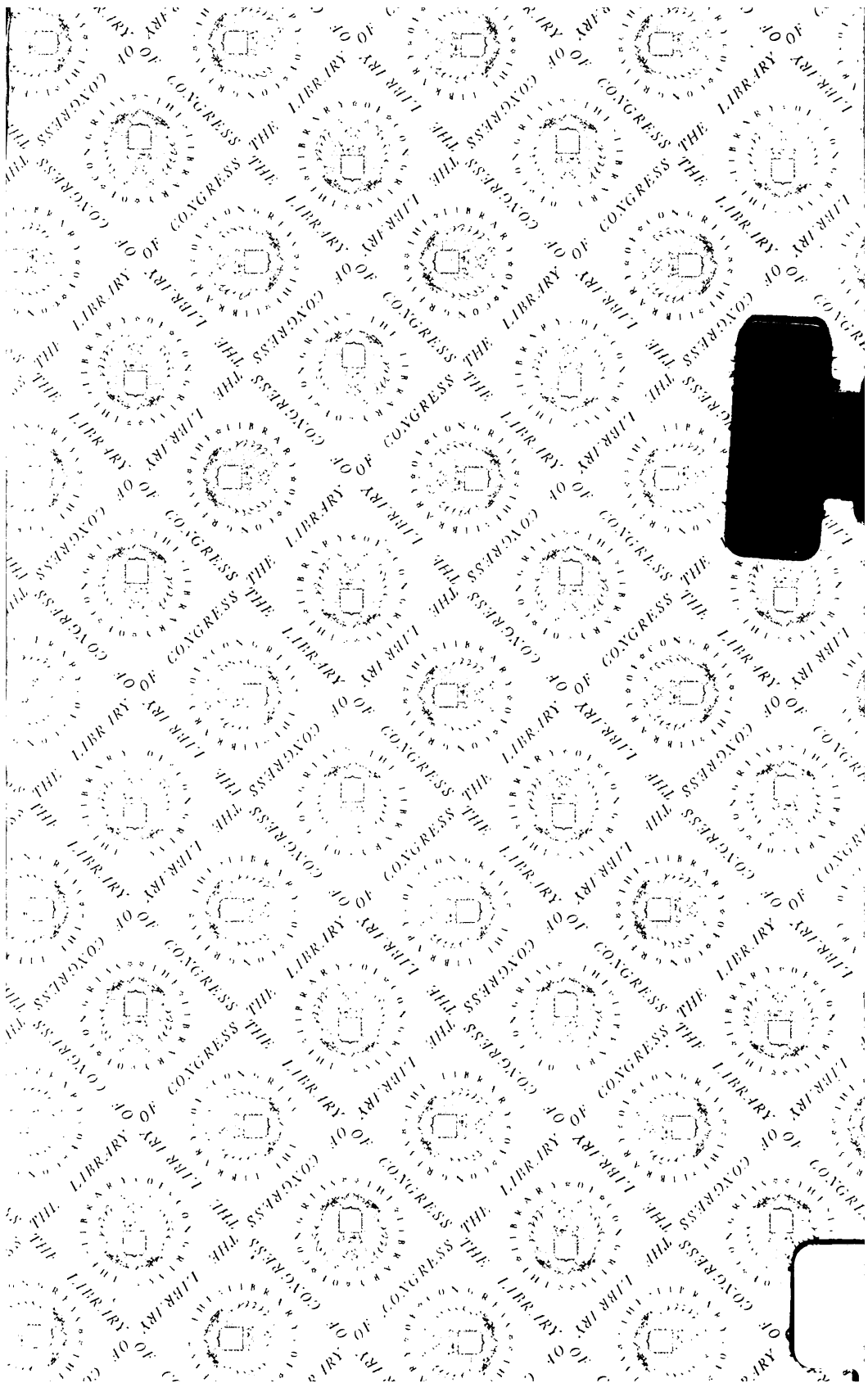
INDEX.

	Page.
Architect of Capitol, acting.....	107
Army—	
Clothing.....	55
Horses for cavalry and artillery.....	55
Medical Department.....	47
Military posts.....	50
Pay of.....	48
Signal Service.....	46
Subsistence of the.....	44
Transportation of.....	54
Transportation of remains.....	54
Assistant custodians and janitors.....	13
Attorney-General.....	113
Attorney-General for Post-Office Department.....	98
Auditor for District of Columbia.....	19
Bates, Gen. Alfred E.....	48
Beach, Capt. Lansing H.....	19
Beaumont, Tex., court at.....	110
Beavers, George W.....	92
Board of Charities, District of Columbia.....	21
Board of Children's Guardians, District of Columbia.....	34
Bradford, Rear-Admiral R. B.....	57
Children's Guardians, Board of.....	34
Chinese exclusion.....	10
Clay, Cecil.....	106
Collecting internal revenue.....	39
Collins, W. H.....	114
Commissary-General of Subsistence, Army.....	44
Commissioner, General Land Office.....	77
Commissioner, Indian Affairs.....	82
Commissioners, District of Columbia.....	19
Conner, Mr.....	39
Coltman, V. L.....	66
Daskam, E. B.....	38
Dawson, E. M.....	72
Defending suits in claims.....	107
Defending suits in claims against District of Columbia.....	33
Denny, Col. F. L.....	69, 71
Des Moines, Iowa, military post.....	52
Director, Geological Survey.....	75
District Commissioners.....	19
District of Columbia—	
Assistant engineer.....	25
Attorney for.....	24
Auditor for.....	19
Board of Charities.....	20
Coroner's office.....	20
Defending suits in claims.....	33
Fees of recorder of deeds.....	26
Fire department.....	31
Garfield Hospital.....	36
Health department.....	32
Judgments against.....	33

District of Columbia—Continued.	Page.
Metropolitan police.....	31
Public library.....	35
Public schools.....	29
Refuse, disposal of.....	27
Rent of District offices.....	25
Repairs to market office.....	25
Sewers.....	29
Streets and avenues, extension of.....	35
Surveyor.....	25
Surveyor's office.....	20
Telegraph and telephone service.....	32
Washington Asylum.....	34
Writs of lunacy.....	34
Duvall, A. B.....	24
Ellis Island immigrant station.....	9
Fitzsimmons, W. A.....	3
Forest reserves, protection of.....	79
Fuel, lights, and water for public buildings.....	15
Gage, Hon. L. J.....	91
Garfield Hospital.....	36, 116
Gatewood, Surg. J. D.....	70
General Land Office, Commissioner of.....	77
Geological Survey.....	75
Government Printing Office.....	114
Greely, Gen. A. W.....	46
Griggs, Hon. John W.....	113
Hermann, Binger.....	77
Hichborn, Chief Constructor Philip.....	58
Hills, W. H.....	13, 15, 16, 17
Hitchcock, Hon. E. A.....	85
Independent treasury, contingent expenses.....	53
Indian affairs.....	82
Indian Territory, courts in.....	110
Interior Department—	
Lighting and heating plant.....	74
Postage.....	72
Printing and binding.....	73
Stationery.....	73
Interior, Secretary of the.....	85
Internal revenue, collecting.....	39
Johnson, Hon. W. M.....	95
Jones, William A.....	82
Judgments <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.....	33
Justice, Department of—	
Bailiffs and criers.....	113
Contingent expenses.....	106
Court at Beaumont, Tex.....	110
Courts in Indian Territory.....	110
Defending suits in claims.....	107
Fees of jurors.....	112
Legal services in courts of appeal.....	108
Miscellaneous expenses.....	113
Rent in Alaska.....	107
Rent of court rooms.....	113
United States attorneys.....	111
United States courts.....	111
United States marshals.....	111
United States prisoners.....	112
Kenny, Gen. A. S.....	59
Lander, Edward, claim of.....	28
Long, Hon. J. D.....	68
Looker, Henry B.....	25
Ludington, Gen. M. I.....	50
Macfarland, Hon. Henry B.....	19
Madden, Edwin C.....	105
Marine Corps.....	71
Military establishment.....	45

re.
31
35
29
27
25
5
9
5
5
)
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